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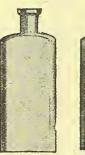
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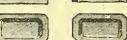
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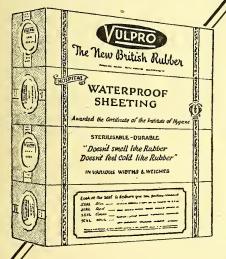
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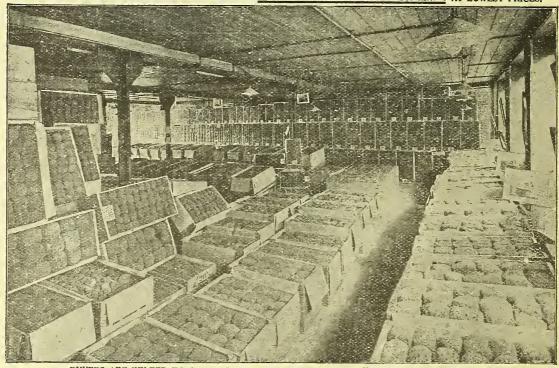
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Maws



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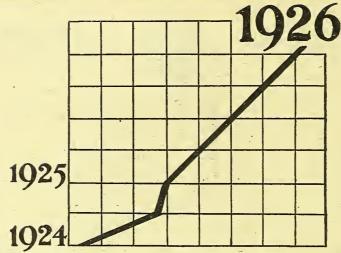
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1926

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1927

COL

FINEST NORWEGIAN MEDICINAL QUALITY, B.P.

NON-CONGEALING. BRILLIANT. GOOD TASTE. APPEARANCE. Also VETERINARY QUALITY. NON-CONGEALING. STEAM-REFINED.

Sole Consignees in the FRED! BOEHM, LIMITED United Kingdom;

17 JEWRY STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

140 WEST GEORGE STREET, GLASGOW

Stocks kept in London, Hull, Liverpool, Glasgow

ATKINSON & BARKER'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

AND SAFEST MEDICINE OF OVER 120 YEARS' STANDING.

Prices and Terms on application to R. BARKER & SON, Ltd. 13 Wesley St., C.-on-M., MANCHESTER.

SCHEDULED POISON.



UP, UP, UP, go the SALES of

NEW ZEATA 'Imperial Bee'

STOCK, and get your share of profits in this EMPIRE PRODUCT. It is a thick, creamy, irresistible HONEY, rich in vitamins because it is uncooked.

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES.

CASES per doz. carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-Top Jars at 14/0 | 48/1's Monopots at 12/6 48/½'s ,, ,, ,, 8/6 | 48/½'s ,, ,, 7/3

'If you connot obtain supplies through your Wholesaler, write to

A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd., 14 Tooley St., S.E.1

"Thy Sentinel Am I"

Leave me on duty to guard your . I can be trusted to prevent leakages, and errors, protect your assistants, safeguard your profits and make "cashing up" as simple as A.B.C. I am British throughout, and will last a lifetime. My catalogue tells how I can aid you in business. Please send for it.

G. H. GLEDHILL & SONS, Ltd., 16, Trinity Works, Halifax.



NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to-

OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

CERINA FOOD and BERNAMAHED MILK

Montgomerie & Co., Ltd., proprietors of the well-known "Bermaline" Bread, after careful research have succeeded in perfecting foods for infants, invalids and convalescents. These foods are "BERINA" INFANT FOOD and "BERINA" MALTED MILK.

"BERINA" Food is specially prepared for infants' use, and is a nourishing diet for invalids and the aged. The Malted Milk forms a splendid diet for children from a few months old, and for all who need a wholesome, appetising and very digestible food.

The makers of "BERINA" have overcome the difficulty of preparing foods which are nourishing without being a tax on the digestion, and an entirely new process of manufacture preserves the valuable properties of the ingredients while making them easy to absorb by the most tender digestive organs. Each ingredient contributes its quota of food value, flavour and digestibility, in just the right proportion to form a well-balanced diet.

The ingredients are Whole Cream Milk, Sugar of Milk, and Cream of Wheat in "BERINA" Infant Food, with the addition of Malt in the case of "BERINA" Malted Milk. Simple foods, but each is a natural food essential to life. The secret of combining these into a perfect diet is in the new process. This has been a remarkable success, and the "BERINA" Foods are unrivalled for their nourishing and digestible properties. They do not curdle or become acid, and there is an entire absence of "cooked flavour." They will keep indefinitely when stored in a cool and dry place.

MONTGOMERIE & CO., LTD. (Proprietors of "Berina"), Ibrox, Glasgow, will be glad to send free samples of the "Berina" Foods to Chemists on receipt of postcard.

The Proprietors wish these Foods to be established on their merits and not through extravagant claims and press advertising.

'Wincarnis' Window Show brings big Sales!

A London Retailer's Experience-

Make a Special DISPLAY!

New Material is Now Ready!

Attractive new showcards and cutouts. Catchy slogan cards and wrappers for massed displays -everything you need for a really effective show. Just write for a supply.

TWO months' sales in a fortnight—that was the recent experience of a London wine merchant who had a big Wincarnis display installed in his window. Heavy advertising keeps Wincarnis always in your customers' minds. are ready to buy when you remind them. Show Wincarnis NOW, in your windows, on your counter, and sales will follow—large and rapid sales, that bring good profits.

for 40 years the finest Tonic Wine COMPANY, LTD., WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH

<mark>Kanananananananananananananananana</mark>





From the famous Spring in Czechoslovakia.

Its Alkalinity (300 grs. Alkaline Salts per gall.) and its slightly Aperient action render it particularly suitable in cases of constipation, and for all stomach and digestive troubles, also Rheumatism and Gout. It has a markedly beneficial effect in ailments of the Respiratory Organs such as Catarrh of the Throat, Lungs, Bronchial Tubes. Pleasant to drink and mixes well with Milk, Fruit Juices, Spirits. &c.

Retail: 18/- doz. large. 13/- doz. small.

> For particulars and trade terms write to the SOLE AGENTS & IMPORTERS:

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

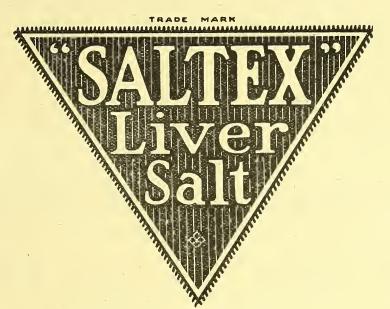
4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

W. L. L. L. L. L. L.

The late of the Park Park Park

THE Liver Salt

for the Pharmacy



SALTEX is the Liver Salt for the Pharmacist because of its distinctly pharmaceutical quality. It is attractively packed, it is pleasant to take and efficient in action, and it is not obtainable from grocers or miscellaneous traders. You can therefore display and recommend Saltex with confidence and satisfaction, knowing that you are offering excellent value to the public and building up your own goodwill.

Special Bonus for Window Display

A striking showcard of original design is supplied with all orders. For a fortnight's window show a special bonus is offered which makes Saltex a most attractive proposition. Write now for specimen tin and full particulars.

THOMAS KERFOOT & COLOR BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE, & Bardsley House, London, N.1

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B/329

Schimmel & Co.

Manufacturers of

ESSENTIAL OILS, ESSENCES & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Speciality: **FIXORESIN**

A fixing Agent for Soap Perfumes and Extraits.

In Various Aromas.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PEPPERMINT OIL, B.P. SAVIN OIL PINE OIL SAFROL BENZALDEHYDE, F.F.C. FLORAL OILS **ESSENCES FOR LIQUEURS** FRUIT ESSENCES, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.K.

FREDK. BOEHM LTD., 17 Jewry St., LONDON, E.C.3

MAGNUS,
MABEE & REYNARD
INC.

AMERICAN ESSENTIAL OILS

BAY
CEDARLEAF
CEDARWOOD
PEPPERMINT
PETITGRAIN
SPRUCE
TANSY
ERIGERON
SPEARMINT
BALSAMS

ADDRESS:
MAIN SALES OFFICES
32 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1768.

ANTOINE CHIRIS

GRASSE

ESSENTIAL OILS FLORAL WATERS GUM BENZOIN OLIVE OIL

ANTOINE CHIRIS LTD.

3 DRAPERS GARDENS. THROGMORTON AVENUE, E.C.2.







BRITISH GOODS ARE BEST

Do not forget to emphasize that—

EUCRYL TOOTH POWDER, PASTE

AND

EUCRYL DENTURE POWDER

ARE

Absolutely British through and through

MADE IN BRITAIN BY BRITISH WORKERS FOR A

BRITISH OWNED COMPANY

EUCRYL LTD. SHIRLEY — SHIRLEY — SOUTHAMPTON

Mothers use it to protect their

Ladies prefer it as a perspiration

Outdoor Folk like it because of

Dandruff Sufferers appre-

Dog Lovers value it as the

Everyone is interested in it when an epidemic is in the district,

or infectious disease in the home.

winged pests.

perfect dog soap.

deodorant, because it prevents, and not merely covers.

the help it affords against

ciate it as a preventive shampoo.

children's hair from pediculosis.



SO diversified are the uses of Germicidal Soap, P., D. & Co.—the toilet soap with thirty times the disinfectant power of carbolic acid—that almost every man or woman is a potential customer.

You can make this soap a very profitable line—many pharmacists have a good, growing sale for it. It is the monopoly of pharmacists, no other trader can sell it.

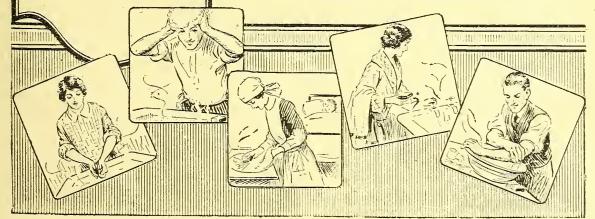
We have a good window display for bonus quantities. May we send you particulars?

Germicidal Soap (P., D.)

M.R.P. 1/3 per tablet.

M.W.P. 10/2 per dozen net.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., BEAK ST., LONDON, W.I



LICTRICE CECTECE CONTROCCON CONTR



SPURWAY'S LAVENDER BATH SALTS

At the request of a large number of our customers we are now introducing a

sample $7\frac{1}{2}$ D. size

(fully sufficient for three baths).

THIS SIZE IS NOW SELLING FREELY AND IS BRINGING REPEAT ORDERS FOR THE LARGER SIZES.

The Salts are of exquisite and clinging fragrance and are looked upon by discriminating buyers as the finest and best value on the market.

Handsome show-boxes containing four jars, sent with each order for one dozen.

PRICE 5/- per doz.

Also two larger sizes :-

12 oz. - 17/6 per doz. 32 oz. - 36/- ,,

Highly artistic show-cards sent with each consignment.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

89 Great Eastern Street, LONDON :: :: E.C.2. CANNES-GRASSE, RIVIERA. PARIS.

LEIPSIC NEW YORK KINGSTON (ONTARIO)

Telegrams "NEROLI, LONDON."

Telephone BISHOPSGATE 1372.

AnEXTRA

21/2%

on

AMAMI

The Special Assorted 6-doz. Parcel will contain for a short period

Two 6

Shampoo Tablets

FREE

which equals 21/2% extra

The Assortment is as follows:

30 - SHAMPOO No. 1

24 - SHAMPOO No. 5

6 - SHAMPOO No. 7

6 - SHAMPOO No. 10

2 - SHAMPOO No. 2

3 - SHAMPOO No. 8

1 - SHAMPOO No. 9

Through your Wholesaler on usual conditions.

AMAMI

11 Broad St., London, W.C.2

Ф

Vinolia

Original BORACIC & COLD CREAM SOAP

Its pays to sell the best—satisfied customers are your most important assets. "Filled" soap with a low fatty acid content may be cheaper to buy, but much more expensive to use, besides providing less profit per tablet. Build up your reputation for quality by selling "real" soap.

6d Toilet tablets—display box of 12 10d Bath ,, display box of 12 10d Bath ,, cardbox box of 3

PROTECTED AND PROFITABLE

Showcard on request



22,001 new style display box of 12 Bath tablets Buy British Goods and Keep Britain Busy

VINOLIA CO. LTD., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4.

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0

FARBORN (1923) L

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

, a ottot D	pool			
			Price -	Selling
			per doz.	Price
		10	Retailer	P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP			10/-	1/-
A complexion soap). =			· ·
PROLACTUM	•		10/	1/-
	• •	• •,	10/	-1-
For the lips.			401	4.1
PARSIDIUM JELI	JΥ		10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.				
ALLACITE OF C	DRAN	GE	100	
BLOSSOM			22/6	2/6
	• •		22/0	2/.0
A dressing cream.			0011	011
BORANIUM			22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.				
CLEMINITE			22/6	2/6 .
For a face lotion,	• •	•••		
			2216	216
COLLIANDUM		• •	22/6	2/6
For a face tiut.				
PERGOL			22/6	2/6
A deodorant,	• •	• •		•
TEKKO PASTE			22/6	. 2/6
	• •		22/0	2/0
Camphor cream.				
STALLAX			§ 13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.			{ 13/6 22/6	2/6-
JETTALINE			31/6	3/6
	. * *	• •	31/0	3/0
For clearing the sl	cin.			
PHEMINOL			36/-	4/-
A depilatory.				
MENNALINE			36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes,	••	•••	00/	-1
	187		(10) -	2/-
MERCOLIZED WA	1A		[18/-	
A face cream.			31/6	3/6
STYMOL			36/-	4/-
For oily complexic	ine and	black		-1
SILMERINE	ons and	Diaca	22/6	216
		• •	22/0	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.				
BARSYDE			22/6	2/6
Dandruff cradicate	r.		·	•
TAMMALITE			22/6	2/6
For grey and fade	d hois	• •		-10
			2116	216
LIQUID PERGOL			31/6	3/6
To check excessive	perspir	ation		
BICROLIUM			22/6	2/6
For whitening the		-	•	,
COCONOIDS			31/6	3/6
	• •	• •	31/0	3/0
For figure develop	ment.			

The Products of

Mosers PARKER RELMONT & CO.

MESSIS. I MILITALIT, DEI	LIVIOIVI OL	CO.
CLYNOL BERRIES	·· { 36/- 58/6	4/-
For obesity,	1 58/6	6/6
SOFT PALERIUM	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles,		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting	•	

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses,

COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

Australia: ALL WHOLESALERS, & DEARBORN (Australia),
Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
South Africa: LENNON, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L., CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
South America: DEARBORN (South America) Ltd., Calle
Pavon 2100, Buenos Aires.
Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States: MEDICAL
HALL, Ltd., Singapore.

Manufacturing Chemists

IT IS FOR YOU TO DECIDE THIS

and OLIVE

"ASPANCO" 3½ oz. UNWRAPPED.

5 GROSS **GROSS** 3 GRÓSS 10 GROSS 25/-30/~ 26/8 24/-PER GROSS

Carriage Paid Cases Charged and Returnable. LESS 21% 7 DAYS, OTHERWISE NETT. WRITE FOR SAMPLE.



E.—"Tubelette" Menthol Wintergreen Cream should not be confused with HUXLEY'S "WINTOGENO" (Menthol, Wintergreen and Eucalyptol) which is a distinct brand and package,

YOUR TEETH ARE IVORY CASTLES—DEFEND THEM WITH GIBBS DENTIFRICE



ibbs Dentifrice

1,500,000 readers will see this Advertisement either as an inset or a 3-colour page in the following publications

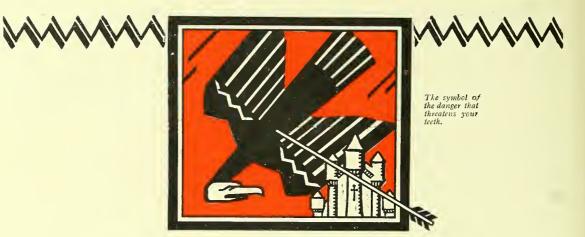
Strand Magazine London Magazine

Good Housekeeping Woman

customers want Gibbs Dentifrice

Women's Magazine Hutchinson's Magazine

The bulk of your



Leading Dental Scientist approves every ingredient of Gibbs Dentifrice

The Lifelong Preserver & Beautifier of the Teeth

That Gibbs Dentifrice is the safe, sure means to lifelong beautiful teeth is borne out to a surprising degree in the words of an eminent Dental Scientist. In support of his conclusions Dr. Brody quotes twelve other famous Dental Specialists. Here is the remarkably interesting confirmation:

Dr. Herman Brody, D.M.D., writing in "The Dental Cosmos," of Oct., 1925, says:

1 "All good dentifrices should contain soap, as it is one of the best cleansers known in medicine. It is antacid, antiseptic and emulsifying. It dissolves the fatty substances without attacking the teeth. Not a single agent is so useful as an ingredient of a dentifrice as a pure, mild and neutral soap."

2 "Soap used alone as a dentifrice is not effective, because a mild abrasive such as calcium carbonate (chalk) is necessary to supply the friction which a toothbrush alone would not provide."

The following facts have been consistently stated in Gibbs Dentifrice advertising:

1 Gibbs Dentifrice has a liberal saponaceous base (soap). It produces an antiseptic foam—made fragrant by rare essential oils—that searches every crevice and cavity of the teeth and mouth, destroying germs, dissolving and washing away greasy food deposits—the causes of decay.

2 The polishing agent in Gibbs Dentifrice is calcium carbonate (chalk), scientifically calculated to an exact degree of fineness to remove stains and to polish the tooth enamel to lustrous pearl-like beauty."



YOUR TEETH ARE IVORY CASTLES — DEFEND THEM WITH

Gibbs Dentifrice

3 "Pure, mild, neutral, or mildly alkaline dentifrices should always be preferred to acid dentifrices which usually contain harsh abrasives such as calcium phosphate very sharp and sufficiently gritty to cause abrasion, especially at the necks of the teeth."

4 "The daily cleansing of the teeth is one of the most important procedures in dental prophylaxis. If the teeth are carefully brushed with a mild dentifrice, fermentation around them is almost entirely prevented."

In the opinion of this Dental Scientist, the essentials quoted above are the only ones required in the ideal dentifrice.

For yourself, for your children, take no chance. Use Gibbs Dentifrice at least three times a day. It is a solid tablet in a neat aluminium case, safely carried to office, store or school. Buy a case to-day. De Luxe size, 1/6; Large size, 1/-; Refills, 11d. Popular size cases, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Tubes, 6d. and 1/-.

A Selection of Gibbs Toilet Productions

Gibbs Cold Cream Soap - per tablet, 6d.
Gibbs Cold Cream Foam (Vanishing Cream) 1/3
Gibbs Lemon Cream (Cleansing & Whitening) - 2/Gibbs Cold Cream (Skin Food) - - 1/6
Gibbs Beauty Powder, small size, with
Puff, for handbag - - 1/Large size - - - 1/9
Gibbs Shawing Cream - per Tube 1/6
Gibbs Cold Cream Shawing Soap 1/3, 1/-, 7½d.

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD. (Dept. N.S.), COLD CREAM SOAP WORKS, LONDON, E.1.

3 Gibbs Dentifrice is mildly alkaline by reason of its pure saponified vegetable oils. It contains no harsh substance to wear the precious enamel or cut into the necks of the teeth—that real danger line where the enamel meets the sensitive tissue of the gums.

4 Use Gibbs Dentifrice three times a day is the advice of dentists everywhere. It can be easily and safely carried to office or school. That invigorating brushing after lunch gives germs no chance to linger.

The ingredients of Gibbs Dentifrice given above are its only ingredients. Nothing more is necessary or desirable.





Send Coupon for Gibbs Trial Box!

Gibbs have prepared a Ladies' and a Gentlemen's Box, each containing 5 useful-sized samples. Only the conviction that you will continue to use Gibbs Productions, once you have experienced their excellence, makes this generous offer possible. Each box is fully 1/- value for 6d.

LADIES' BOX CONTAINS:

Gibbs Dentifrice.

Gibbs Dental Cream.

Gibbs Cold Cream Soap—Mild, pure and neutral. Ideal for babies' tender skins. Beauty specialists advise it.

Gibbs Cold Cream Foam — An exquisite non-greasy vanishing Cream.

Gibbs Shampoo Powder—Makes the hair soft and lustrous and easy to dress.

GENTS' BOX CONTAINS:

Gibbs Dentifrice.

Gibbs Dental Cream.

Gibbs Shaving Cream—yields a water-laden lather—the secret of a perfect shave. Contains soothing Cold Cream.

Gibbs Cold Cream Shaving Soap— All the qualities of Gibbs Shaving Cream in solid form.

Gibbs Cold Cream Toilet Soap— Contains soothing, cooling, cold cream ointment. A delicious balm to the skin.

With the Ladies' Trial Box is enclosed a free copy of Gibbs Beauty Booklet. It abounds with valuable hints and information on Beauty Culture that any woman can follow.

For one of each, Ladies' and Gents' Trial Boxes, send coupon and 1/-. For one only, state which required, and send coupon with 6d. Do not miss this opportunity. Send your coupon to-day.

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD.,
(Dept. N.S.)

Cold Cream Soap Works, London, E. 1

Dear Sirs, Please send Gibbs Trial Box(es) as tollows:

Ladies' Box(es) Gents' Box(es)
(Please state kind required.)

I enclose (i.e., 6d. in respect of each box).

Name

Address



A convenient form of EAU DE COLOGNE rubbed on the fo as a smelling-bo

a heated atmost motoring. Exce

This Show Box is an ornament to any Pharmacy and will attract attention from the best class of customer.

ATTRACTIVE SHOW BOX IS YOURS

A POSTCARD

Don't wait till you are ordering a dozen or so, send a postcard to Demuth's Laboratories, receive the Box by return and use it as required.

is being widely imitated, but a trial will prove its superiority. No residue of any kind—can be used to the last particle—retains its fragrance to the end.

PUT UP IN TWO SIZES, SIMILAR IN STYLE.

3/6 size, 32/- per doz.

1/10 ..

Special Export Terms

We can supply for Bonded Shipment quantities from a minimum of I gross large or 2 gross small.



21/- doz. The Luscious Laxative. 2/3 P.A.T.A.



The Nail Polish with new and distinctive features.

15/- doz. 1/9 P.A.T.A.

R. Demuth's Laboratories

68 SALUSBURY ROAD. and MONTROSE AVENUE. LONDON N.W.6.

The World's Best Hairbrush

means quicker sales and profits

Why? Because it has more selling points than any other brush in the world. Because it meets to a greater degree than all others the modern woman's need for deep, penetrating hairbrushing plus absolute cleanliness.

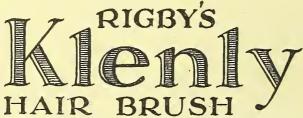
Consider for a moment the strength and toughness of the bristles and the resiliency of the rubber pad in which they are set. Is there any other brush more capable of getting right down to the roots of the hair than the "Klenly" Brush? Consider also the tempting beauty of the various colours and designs.

And this is not all. Both the bristles and the pneumatic pad are white. Because of this the brush is always kept clean; its whiteness instantly betrays any dirt or dust that may come from the hair. The air vent, too, is placed in such a position that it's the easiest thing in the world to clean the brush.

These then are the reasons why you should stock the "Klenly" Hairbrush—why you should take your share of the extra-generous margin of profit that we as the actual manufacturers can afford to allow you.



Write at once for special folder giving full details and prices of the various designs and see for your-self what attractive oppor-tunities the "Klenly" tunities the "Klenly" Brush affords for profitable business.



BATTCOCK, LTD., 28 MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.2. Protected in U.S.A., CANADA and FRANCE.



ADVERTISES EXTENSIVELY

in Daily and Weekly papers, in Magazines, by Posters in the London Tubes, by Showcards, and by Artistic Folders, their well-known preparations UN AIR DE PARIS CREME ECLALYS NACRADORINE ROUGE BRUNETTE DORINA POWDER NIRODA POWDER

YOUR STOCK ORDER

DORIN LTD., 41 Charterhouse Square, LONDON, E.C.1

POWDER PUFFS

THE PRINCIPAL

MANUFACTURERS OF NOVELTIES.

WILLIAMSON BROS.

126 SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.I.

HOP 3419.

Aromatic Chemicals Flower Oils Synthetic Perfumes

Essential Oils

CHEMICAL WORKS, ROERMOND

H. RAAB & CO., ROERMOND, HOLLAND.

Agent for the U.K .:

Telegrams: Raab, Roermond.

MR. ALFRED PAUL WHITE, 5 Water Lane, Gt. Tower St., London, E.C.3

Whaitep, Bilgate, London, Felegrams:



THE LAST WORD in POISON BOTTLES

THE

"ETON"
POISON

ELIMINATES RISK.

P.O.I.S.O.N.

RIOT TO BUS TARREIN

REGD, NO. 710057.

ANY SIZE & COLOUR.

PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

ACCURATE CAPACITY.

Provincial Agents:

JAS. SINCLAIR & SON, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.1.

PRICES AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

London Agents:

SOUTHWARK GLASS CO. 26 MARSHALSEA ROAD, S.E.1.

TRICED AND SAM



of every description.

Send your enquiries now for

OLIVE OIL BOTTLES.

Provence and Pedestal shape.

All usual qualities supplied.

Write or 'phone (Central 2430, 5 lines, and 2 private lines) for prices to

L. LEPERSONNE & Co.

99 CANNON STREET - LONDON, E.C.4



Tel.: 426 Royal.

PLAIN and WICKERED

STONE

BOTTLES & JARS

FOR SPIRITS, ESSENCES, CHEMICALS, ETC.

HUNT'S Limited

Stoneware Manufacturers,
33 Henry Street, LIVERPOOL

Tin Consides

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Well finished Tins in all shapes and sizes.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PRICES

HORNBY & CO., Dept. "T"



GLASS BOTTLES

of every description for all purposes.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

VAN DER HOEKS

321/25 Bank Chambers 329 High Holborn LONDON, W.C.1.



FREDK. YOULDON

(Formerly Proprietor of E. Youldon. Established 1840)

68 BASINGHALL STREET LONDON, E.C.2

Phone: London Wall 3529. Telegrams: "Youldon, Ave, London."

Enquiries and orders for ALL KINDS OF

GLASS BOTTLES

will receive immediate attention.

WONDERFUL

"MUTAX" DRY CLEANING **BRUSH**

for cleaning

SUITS, HATS, COSTUMES, CARPETS, RUGS,

TAPESTRIES. VELVET, GLOVES,

FURS, TIES. etc.,

Cheaply and Efficiently.



"King George Model de Luxe."

Perfectly safe in use and does its work thoroughly, removing all dirt and stains without injury to the material.

Price complete with free 12-pint "Mutax" Non-Flam Spirit,

12/6

Subject liberal trade discount.



ILLUS-FULLY TRATED BOOKLET FREE ON REQUEST



MAWSON'S

OPTIMUS FILTERS

The most efficient household filter.
Made in different sizes in earthenware, glass and tourist patterns.
Stocked by leading wholesalers.

Write for terms to the manufacturers.

MAWSON FILTER COMPANY
(MAWSON & PROCTOR, LTD.)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Don't use COMMON BOTTLES

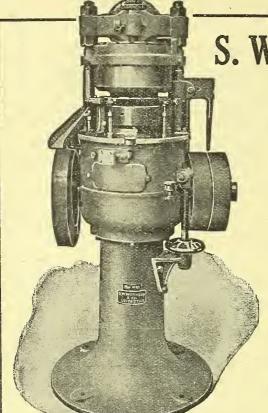
There is nobody so fastidious as an Invalid, Cater to his fastidiousness by turning out your prescriptions in the best possible style.

There is no better help than a smoothly finished, bright, attractive bottle.

Buy **BEATSON'S** BOTTLES

ESTABLISHED 1751.

Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd. ROTHERHAM GLASS WORKS, ROTHERHAM.



S. W. WILKINSON & CO.

WESTERN ROAD. LEICESTER.

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Output 400 per min.

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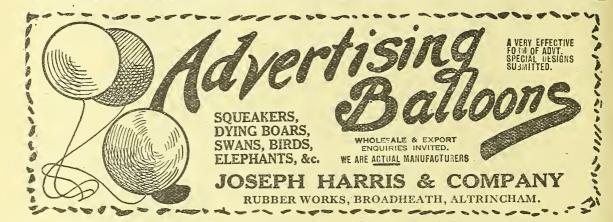
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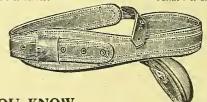
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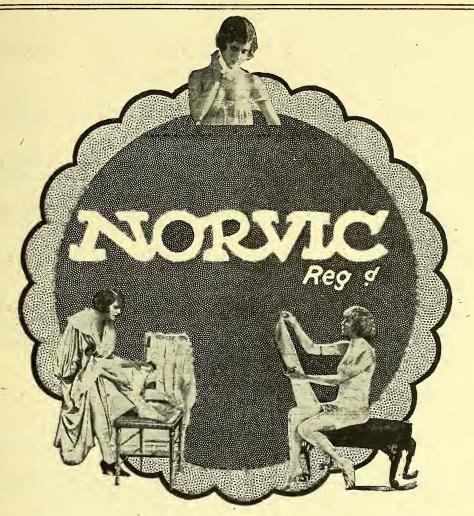
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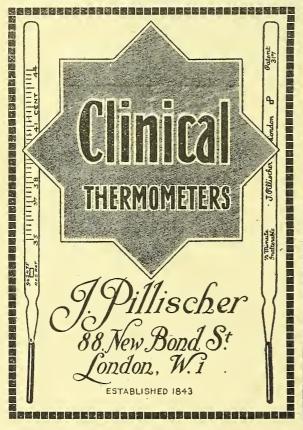
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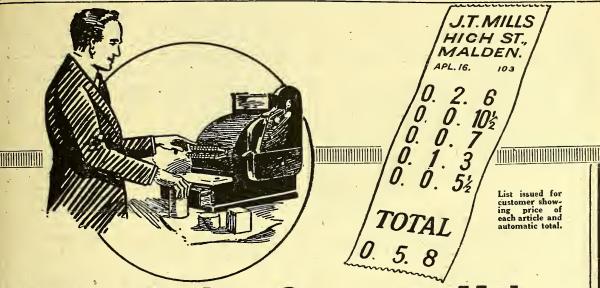






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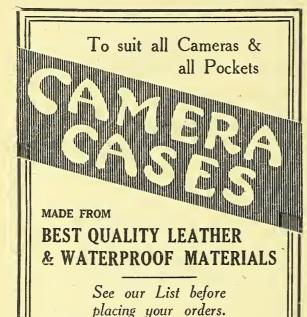
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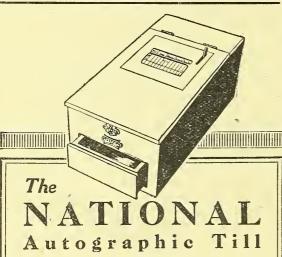
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"A 1 in 200 solution of this material killed the test organism (a 24 hour culture of B. Coli) in 10-15 minutes at 20°C.

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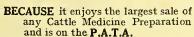
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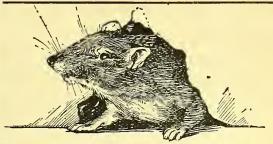
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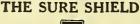
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"The Art of Dispensing"

TENTH EDITION IN PREPARATION

THE new edition (the tenth) of "The Art of Dispensing," which has been in preparation for some months, is expected to be on sale in a few weeks. The ninth edition was issued in July 1912, and has been reprinted with emendations several times since then. The new work has been subjected to a thorough revision, and several suggestions have been adopted for improving its usefulness as a text-book for students and reference book for chemists and druggists. In spite of the expense involved in producing the work, it has been found possible to retain the old selling price of 8s., by post 8s. 6d. "The Art of Dispensing" will be obtainable through most wholesale houses. Orders are being booked for the new edition, to be dispatched so soon as copies are received from the binders.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Inquests

An inquiry was held recently at Tonbridge concerning the death of Mrs. Upton, wife of Mr. E. S. Upton, chemist and druggist. Evidence showed that while suffering from a nervous breakdown Mrs. Upton left home and was subsequently found drowned. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was given.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned at a recent inquest at Knottingley on the body of Ann E. Eastwood, who had died as the result of drinking a solution of ammonia. It was stated that the ammonia in the bottle produced was the strongest it was possible to buy. "Ammonia should not be sold in such strength," was a remark made by a doctor.

An inquest was held at Newport, Mon., on April 19, on the body of Jehu Porter, carpenter. Dr. A. Arthur deposed that Mr. Porter had been under his care since February, and when witness saw him recently he found

February, and when witness saw him recently he found his heart in such a very bad state that he said he would prescribe a special tonic. This he did. Subsequently, on being called to the house, he asked to see the medicine, and was surprised to see a blue bottle. He immediately smelt it and found it to be a liniment. Mr. F. H. Dauncey (who represented Mr. W. B. Evans, chemist and druggist): What one knows now is that what Mr. Evans made up was a liniment stimulant instead of a mixture stimulant?—Yes. And the only difference in your prescription would have been in the first word? If a liniment stimulant it would have had "lin. stimulans" instead of "mist. stimulans"?—Yes. Am I right in saying that there is no constituent in the liniment which Mr. Evans made up which is a scheduled poison under the Pharmacy Act?—Yes. And there was no need to put it into a blue bottle?—No. The only mistake made, then, was putting on a label according to your prescription that it was to be taken?— Yes. A medical witness who had made the post-mortem Yes. A medical witness who had made the post-mortem examination stated that the heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. The stomach was practically normal, a point which he thought was very important. There was no evidence anywhere of a corrosive or irritant poison. In his opinion death was due to acute Bright's disease, following chronic Bright's disease, hardening of the arteries of the heart, and cerebral congestion. He was prepared to say that the taking of the liniment had not poisoned Mr. Porter, but not that it had not accelerated death. Mr. William Benjamin Evans, chemist and druggist, who elected to give evidence, agreed that the prescription was perfectly clear. He agreed that the prescription was perfectly clear. He made the initial mistake of misreading it, and afterwards made a second mistake in putting on the wrong label. He could only attribute it to the fact that he label. He could only attribute it to the fact that he was exceptionally rushed at the time and his attention was called elsewhere. The jury found that death was the result of natural causes. The coroner emphasised the grave consequences which might have resulted to Mr. Evans from his mistake, and expressed the hope that the situation in which he found himself would have the effect of preventing him from ever making another like it.

Private Arrangements

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. A. P. Nosworthy, chemist and druggist, late of 10 Station Hill, Eastleigh, was held on April 15 at the offices of the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., when Mr. Parkin S. Booth submitted a statement of affairs which showed liabilities £337 5s. 2d., all due to the trade, while the assats consisted of cash all due to the trade, while the assets consisted of cash at bank 11s. 9d. At one time the debtor was in business at Park Road, Southampton, but he disposed of the concern and commenced trading at Eastleigh in 1923, acquiring the business and freehold property for £807. A mortgage was obtained from the bank for £744, while his parents advanced £250. No claim was being made in respect of the latter amount. Last October the debtor sold the property for £900, and the amount was

paid into the bank, where there was an overdraft and mortgage of £1,000. On January 30 the debtor sold the business, and the proceeds were used in discharging the bank's claim and paying certain liabilities. It was stated that a relative was willing to assist the debtor to the extent of £100, that amount to be distributed among the trade creditors. A resolution was passed in favour of the matter being dealt with under a deed of assignment to Mr. Booth as trustee. The following are among the creditors:—H. Ferryman, Ltd., £127; H. T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., £12; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £37; Randall & Wilson, Ltd., £17; United Chemists' Association, Ltd., £10.

Birmingham

Mr. J. Ackerman, chemist and druggist, will shortly commence business in Hurst Street.

Major J. F. Hall-Edwards, L.R.C.P., the well-known radiologist, has been elected an honorary member by the Council of the British Medical Association, in recognition of his services to medicine.

The Birmingham and Midland Pharmacists' Motor Club opened the season with a run to Stratford-on-Avon on April 14. The cars assembled at Acock's Green at 3 p.m., nearly 80 members and their friends being present. An enjoyable afternoon was spent on the road, the column reaching their destination for tea at 5 p.m. An interesting summer's programme has been arranged, and any Midland chemists or assistants who are not yet members should communicate with Mr. H. Mousley.

Liverpool

There has lately been a demand for the best badger shaving brushes, and as much as three guineas has willingly been paid for one.

The Adelphi Pharmacy, run by Mr. Henry Peet, M.A., J.P., being close to the Mecca of American millionaires during their stay in Liverpool, has a very appropriate announcement in the window: "If it's American, we sell it. Dollar bills taken."

Approximately £100 was raised for the Pharmaceutical

Approximately £100 was raised for the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund at the annual smoking concert of the Liverpool Chemists' Association and Liverpool and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, held on April 14 at the Adelphi Hotel. The concert was preceded by a complimentary dinner in honour of Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant and Mr. Henry M. Lloyd.

A well-dressed stranger who went into a chemist's shop asked the man behind the counter if he was the proprietor. On receiving a reply in the affirmative he proceeded to say, "I am the owner of a patent medicine, and am giving guineas away for window shows." The proprietor, not being impressed, pretended to be somewhat dense, and was reminded no less than three times by the gentleman that he was giving guineas away. To this exhortation he simply remarked "that he wanted his windows for his own goods," but finding his reply was not having the desired effect, the proprietor assumed a depressed appearance, and gravely announced that "he owed for the rent," a statement that had helped him many times before. "Do you really mean to tell me that you are in distress, for you have a clean and well-stocked shop?" "Yes, I do!" was the reply, which was perfectly true, for two reasons, his lunch was awaiting him, and he didn't feel in the mood for a row just then, so this settled the matter. The persistent gentleman seized his bag and without another word hurried off, an unexpected sequel being a constant flow of moneylender's touting circulars.

Manchester

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., manufacturing chemists, have decided to close at 5.30 instead of at 6 p.m. during May, June, July and August.

An active committee of Manchester, Salford and district pharmacists has been formed in order to further the candidature of Mr. E. H. Simmons, whose work as a councillor during the past three years is much appreciated.

Two more pharmacies in Manchester have been visited by burglars; in one case they entered by the window at the back of the premises and stole several cameras, but in the other case they forced open the shop door and apparently took nothing.

At the "Daily Dispatch" Housekeeping Exhibition, now being held in the City Hall, there are several firms who have displays interesting to chemists. Among them are The Cromessol Co., Glasgow (who are showing particularly their spray solution for picture houses, theatres, etc.), the Elfrida Perfumery Co., Rawdon (with an attractive display of the well-known "Elfrida" specialities), the Speedifer Co., Cheetham Hill (showing "Eli-Nor," the new French vanishing cream), C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd. (who demonstrate the "Peldo Invisible Glove"), and Kolynos, Inc. (with their dental cream). The Sensoma Co. display "Sensa" Universal Household Cleanser, which is also said to be a perfect protection against mosquito and other insect bites. H. A. Shortland, Old Trafford, is showing the "Jappa" perfumed bath crystals, and David Thom & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, have a prominent display of castile soap, camphor, soft soap and glycerin.

Sheffield

Mr. J. D. Dale, chemist and druggist, son of Mr. J. Dale, chemist and druggist, Steel Bank Pharmacy, is opening a new business at Ecclesall Road South.

About forty students, accompanied by the President (Mr. Hindle) and secretary (Mr. McConnachie) of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, recently paid a visit to the works of Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, where, after being shown the various methods of manufacture by Mr. J. F. Simon, Ph.C. (an old Sheffield student), they were entertained to tea by Mr. W. Powell Bowman, the proprietor of the business.

Miscellaneous

AGRICULTURAL DISINFECTANTS.—The operation of the Animals (Disinfection) Order 1925, made under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1925, has been further suspended until July 1.

IN THE COURTS.—At Guildhall Police Court. London, recently, Joseph Levy, confectioner, etc., 45 Middlesex Street, was fined £2, with £1 1s. costs, for having sold vinegar certified to be deficient to the extent of 43 per cent. in acetic acid.

South-Western Joint Pricing Committee.—The members of the South-Western Joint Pricing Committee under the Insurance Acts, who met in Bath on April 16, were entertained at luncheon at the Red House by Mr. Arthur E. Withy, chairman of the Bath Insurance Committee. The guests included the President and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society. The chairman, in welcoming the guests, said that in the year 1917 the Committee for the South-Western area priced 1,800,000 prescriptions, and in 1925 2,966,000, and this pricing was done as economically as in any part of the country. There were 773,000 insured persons in the area.

Carnegie United Kingdom Trust have consented to make a grant of £1,000 to the Council of the British Optical Association for the extension of its library, conditionally that the books should be available for loaning on special request by certain public libraries and that an equal amount should be contributed by the members of the Association. Under the new conditions, any legitimate student of optics will be able to have personal and postal access to the library. Arrangements have been made so that Clifford's Inn Hall can be reserved for purely library and museum purposes, and as there are possibilities of acquiring certain books of historical value and collections of unique interest, an appeal is made for subscriptions to enable the Council to take advantage of the grant. A time limit has been set by the Trust.

The Lancashire Insurance Committee proposes to establish a pathological laboratory, and the Medical Benefit Subcommittee recommends application to the Ministry of Health for sanction.

Scottish News

Mr. A. S. Troup, chemist and druggist, Monifieth, Dundee, has been elected to the No. 1 School Management Committee.

An application for a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, has been made to Fortrose Town Council by I. & T. Henderson, merchants.

Among the motorists fined at Cupar Sheriff Court, recently, was Mr. T. S. Cargill, chemist and druggist, Leuchars, whose rear number-plates had become obscured.

The students attending the evening classes of the School of Pharmacy of Robert Gordon's Colleges held their annual dance in the West-End Cafe, Aberdeen, recently, when over 50 couples were present. Dr. E. G. Bryant and Mr. Spence commented on the past session's work, and wished the students success in their examina-

The annual competition of the Scottish Chemists' Bowling Association for the Ayrton, Saunders trophy will be held in Perth on June 2. The competition is open to rinks from all parts of Scotland, and entries should be sent in not later than May 21, to the honorary secretary, Mr. John T. Simpson, 268 Crown Street, Glasgow, C.5, accompanied with a fee of 10s. per rink. Players who are unable to form rinks should send their names with the position they play and entrance fee of 2s. 6d. to the secretary, who will allocate them to rinks. The committee of the Association are anxious for a record attendance The annual competition of the Scottish Chemists' Bowltee of the Association are anxious for a record attendance as the Perth chemists are doing their utmost to make it a success.

Edinburgh

The death occurred at Whangerei, New Zealand, on April 15, of the Rev. R. S. Wright, F.R.G.S., late of Tanganyika, Central Africa, brother of Mr. Victor Wright, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held the second outing of the season over Liberton course on April 14, when the contests for the McKay trophy and Club prizes resulted as follows: (1) A tie, M. Scott and R. L. Munnoch, (3) D. McLaren; second division (1) R. G. Wright. The next competition (bogey) will be held at Prestonfield on May 5.

Glasgow

I. S. H. Benjamin & Son, sponge importers, 12 York Street, are removing their head office and warehouse to 35 Bath Street, C.2, on May 1.

Instances have been reported to the police that the cash on delivery system is being utilised to send articles to householders from whom no orders have been received.

Mr. A. B. Gilmour, chemist and druggist, superintendent of the Central Checking Bureau at Glasgow, and clerk to the National Health Insurance, Drug Accounts Committee (Scotland), and a director of the Chemists' Friendly Society, has been elected a Fellow of the Faculty of Insurance.

The Public Health Department has issued a warning regarding imitation badger shaving brushes imported from Czechoslovakia, a number of which have been disposed of in the neighbourhood. As a consignment of hypothesis from the court has been found to be a brushes from that country has been found to be infected with anthrax, anyone possessing brushes of that origin should communicate with the Department.

Glasgow Pharmacy Club held the last of this season's whist drives at 165 Hill Street on April 13. The prizewinners were: Ladies—(1) Mrs. Moss, (2) Mrs. Bushfield; Gentlemen—(1) Mr. MacSween, (2) Mr. Benjamin. Songs were rendered by Miss Alexander and Mr. Robert Distortance. Dickson. An interesting feature of the programme was a presentation to Miss Alexander, who has acted as accompanist throughout the season.

MAXWELL LEFROY MEDAL.—The College of Pestology has decided that the Maxwell Lefroy gold medal for the year 1927 shall be awarded for the best original essay, not exceeding 1,000 words, on the life history of the house fly and its elimination. Entries must reach the college not later than January 31, 1927.

Irish News

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The following are the results of the April examinations (see also C. & D., April 17, p. 551):—LICENCE EXAMINATION.—Passed with Honours: John Desmond Whelan, James F. Sherwood, Michael Pettit. Passed, arranged in order of merit: Rebecca M. Tomkin. Thomas Dunne, George F. Hinchy, (Michael T. McGourty, Hubert A. Cole), Ernest Pitt, Eugene Ronaghan, Bridget Buckley. Seventeen candidates were rejected. The following obtained sufficiently high marks to entitle them to be registered as Pharmaceutical Assistants: Laura Cunniffe, Robert Thompson Henry. Robert Thompson Henry.

PHARMACETTICAL ASSISTANT QUALIFICATION.—Passed: Michael J. Mulreany, Timothy J. O'Connor, Charles A. Quee, Michael J. Broderick.

REGISTERED DRUGGIST EXAMINATION.—Passed: Robert Maxwell, Elizabeth C. McNaughton,—Daniel P. E. O'Donnell.

Brevities

Speaking on the estimates in the Parliament of Northern Ireland, on April 15, Mr. T. W. McMullan, M.C.P.S.N.I., said he was out for economy just as much as anyone else, but he did not think, in the present circumstances, that the salary of the Prime Minister was adequate for the position he had to maintain. From that salary of £3,200 had to be deducted incomeand super-tax, the net result to the Prime Minister being a sum between £1,700 and £1,900, and he would imagine that that would he searcely sufficient to pay for the that that would be scarcely sufficient to pay for the actual service.

Mr. A. W. Stevenson, R.D., has been appointed a member of the Select Vestry of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, Belfast. Mr. J. S. Balmer, R.D., Bangor, has been appointed to a similar position in Bangor Parish Church, co. Down, and Mr. W. J. Meredith, Ph.C., in the parish church of Tandragee, co. Armagh. Mr. Balmer has also been appointed a warden of the Union of Newtownards for the district of Bangor. Mr. James Hunter, M.P.S.N.I., has been appointed secretary to the parish of Kilrea Vestry. Mr. A. W. Mann, Ph.C., has been appointed a sidesman of the parish of St. Thomas, Belfast.

Coming Events

Wednesday, April 28

West, at 8.30 p.m. Business meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Exeter Branch), Clarence Hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Dinner. Tickets (8s. 6d. each) from A. C. Milton, 265 High Street, or F. Southerden, 100 Fore Street, Exeter. Ladies invited.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester and Salford Branch), Council Chamber, Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, at 2.30 p.m. Discussion on Conference subjects.

South-West London Chemists' Association, The Clarence Rooms, Lambeth Carlton Club, Brixton. Dance and whist drive. Tickets (3s. each) from secretaries.

Thursday, April 29

London Chemists' Golfing Society.—First competition takes place at West Essex Golf Course.

National Association of Women Pharmacists, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting. Mr. John Humphrey, Ph.C. (candidate for the Council), will give a short address at 8.30 p.m.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21 Albemarle Street, W.1, at 5.15 p.m. "The Imperfect Crystallisation of Common Things" (Lecture I), by Sir William Bragg, F.R.S.

The Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 6 p.m. "Additive Relationships in the Properties of Glasses," by Professor W. E. S. Turner. Tea at 5.30 p.m. Owing to limited accommodation Pellows only admitted.

Friday, April 30

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Cheltenham Branch), Gloucestershire Dairy, at 8.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—The Pharmacological Laboratories will be opened by the Minister of Health on May 5 at 3 p.m. Admission, by ticket, obtainable from 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. The annual dinner will be held at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, London, W.C., on May 18 at 6.45 p.m. for 7. Tickets, 12s. 6d. each (exclusive of wine).

Colonial and Foreign News

Russian tartaric acid.—The tartaric acid factory in Odessa, which has been closed down for eight years, is to be reopened shortly. The output will amount to 1,000 poods a month.

INDO-CHINA EXPORT DUTIES.—The following are the new rates of duty levied on certain exports from Indo-China to countries other than France and the French Colonies, in piastres for 100 kilos:—Cardamoms, 2.50 (gross weight); cinnamon, large quills, 25.00; small quills, 6.00 (net weight); star anise, 5.00 (gross weight); star anise oil. 25.00 (net weight). The exportation of opium is prohibited.

Indian duty on saccharin.—The Saccharin Merchants' Association, Bombay, has strongly protested against the proposed reduction of the Indian import duty on saccharin, and has urged the Government to withdraw section 5 of the proposed Bill to amend the Tariff Act, because a reduction to Rs. 5 from Rs. 20 means heavy losses to holders of stock. The Saccharin Association urges the retention of the present duty and the stamping of all present stocks and all future imports, or, alternatively, the control of all the trade through the Excise Department, thus ensuring many lakhs of revenue to the Government.

Brazilian medicine-stamp duties.—Organotherapeutic products, serums, vaccines, and registered pharmaceutical specialities are liable to stamp duty in Brazil, the rates of which have been raised this year.—This tax takes the form of a label bearing the portrait of Oswaldo Cruz, which has to be affixed to the dutiable article, and in the case of preparations put up in ampoules ranges from \$030 to 3\$000 for each ampoule, the duty being based on the cost price, and for products issued in bottles, cartons, boxes or packets the tax amounts to from \$060 to 3\$000. The tax on pharmaceutical specialities duly registered with the National Department of Public Health is now fixed at from \$020 to 8\$000 on each package. Foreign natural mineral waters are also liable to a stamp duty of \$200 to \$600 on each bottle.

Latvian customs trucreases.—The Latvian Government has increased the rates of duty on a number of articles since March 25. The following are the new rates of duty chargeable on those goods of interest to our readers, in lats for one kilo: Saccharin tablets. 1.20; compound medicines, including chemical and pharmaceutical products packed ready for sale, the importation of which is permitted by licence, 17.00; compound medicines in bulk included in the list of medicaments which may be imported, 10.00; plasters spread on silk or semisilk tissues the importation of which is permitted, 8.00; glycerin, crude, 0.30; glycerin, refined, 0.90; cosmetics, non-alcoholic, hair dyes, perfumes and toilet articles, 12.00 (this rate is charged on the total weight, including container or package, etc.); alcoholic perfumes and toilet articles, including pomades, 40.00; toilet and medicated soaps, 6.00; other soaps, 0.60.

Compound tincture of wormwood in Sweden.—The attention of the Swedish Medical Board has been drawn to the fact that since the sale of absinthe is forbidden in certain countries, it was possible that the tinctura absinthi composita of the pharmacopeia might be used illicitly as an intoxicant. Consequently, it was suggested that its sale should be permitted only on a prescription. Investigations carried out by the State Pharmaceutical Laboratory show that the official preparation contains in 100 grams only 0.024 to 0.05 gram of the essential oil of wormwood, whereas the same amount of French absinthe contains about 0.3 gram; the latter is therefore about ten times stronger than the official Swedish preparation. Further, an inquiry having failed to establish that compound tincture of wormwood is in excessive demand, either in town or country pharmacies, the necessity for restricting its sale to a prescription has not been proved.

TURKISH PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Turkish Government has decided to issue a national pharmacopœia, to take the place of the French Codex, which has hitherto

generally been accepted as the official standard. To give effect to this decision a pharmacopæia commission has been appointed by the Health Directorate in Angora consisting of the following members:—Drs. Akil Mouhtar and Nechat Omer, professors in the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Refik Bey, director of the bacteriological institute; M. Ibrahim Ethem, chemist; Dr. Chaab, director of the chemical laboratory attached to the Customs; and M. Raouf, pharmacist, vice-president of the Association of Turkish Pharmacists. The commission held its first meeting on April 17, and will proceed to examine the draft of a Turkish pharmacopæia, completed already ten years ago by a commission which was engaged for three years in the task of preparing this work. In this connection it is interesting to recall that Dr. J. Zanni, at one time a member of the Superior Council of Public Health, and a member of the first pharmacopæia commission, was the first to urge the necessity of compiling a national Turkish Pharmacopæia, which, when finally published, will be due to his initiative.

Veterinary medicines in Estonia.—According to an Order recently issued by the Estonian Government, no preparations, including powders and mixtures thereof, intended for the treatment of domestic animals, and not requiring a veterinary surgeon's prescription for their sale, may be placed on the market without the approval of the Veterinary and Health Departments. Veterinary medicines may be manufactured wholesale only in pharmacises or in authorised pharmaceutical laboratories; pharmacists are, however, permitted to prepare in their own laboratories those medicines of which the formulas have been approved by the Veterinary Department. Prior to placing a veterinary medicine on the market, the manufacturer must submit four packages, in the form in which the preparation is to be issued, to the pharmaceutical section in the Health Department, together with full particulars regarding its composition, as well as a statement of the proposed retail price. The preparation will be examined in the institute for the control of medicaments in the University of Dorpat, for which a fee of 1,000 Estonian marks is charged. Drafts of all advertisements of authorised veterinary medicines, as well as the statements on the labels and directions for use, must first be submitted to the Veterinary Department for its approval. A list of approved veterinary medicines will be published in the Government gazette.

Bulgarian poison mystery.—The circumstances which surrounded the sudden death some months ago of a prominent member of the Sobranje have been responsible for an outburst of popular feeling against pharmacists in Bulgaria, and has created an extremely painful situation for all members of the profession. The deputy, M. Vanko Georgiew, had a prescription calling for 50 grams of bismuth carbonate, which he presented personally for dispensing in one of the leading pharmacies in Sofia, the owner of which has been for many years a member of the Medical Council and is the president of the Association of Pharmacists in Sofia. This was used in the preparation of a meal for an x-ray examination, which was followed by M. Georgiew's death under symptoms of barium poisoning. The shop round from which the bismuth carbonate was dispensed was immediately sealed, and on examination the contents were found to consist of bismuth carbonate 90 per cent., and barium carbonate 10 per cent. In spite of the most exhaustive investigations it has been impossible to explain the presence of the latter, and the mystery is deepened by the fact that bismuth carbonate was on the same day repeatedly dispensed from the same stock bottle, and yet no other instances of toxic effects were reported. The proprietor of the pharmacy, who was not in Sofia on the day in question, has to bear the entire legal responsibility, since the article was delivered by a female apprentice and not by a qualified assistant. In view of the verdict pronounced by the Court on the unfortunate owner, who was found guilty of culpable manslaughter and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and payment of 600,000 leva compensation to the family of the deceased, it is felt that the popular demand for an exemplary sentence has been more than satisfied.

South African News
From "C. & D." Correspondents.

The Chemist and Druggist" is supplied weekly to members of all the Chemists' Societies in South Africa.

The Union

PHARMACY BOARDS.—In the Union House of Assembly, on March 30, Mr. Hay asked the Minister of the Interior why grants-in-aid were made to Pharmacy Boards and Medical Councils in the Cape, Natal and Orange Free State Provinces, and not to similar bodies in the Transvaal, and whether those Boards and Councils were formed to protect their professional interests in the same way as law societies and trade unions?

"The Transvaal Medical Council and Transvaal Pharmacy Board have been in a position to meet their expenditure out of revenue, and consequently have not required any grants-in-aid," said Dr. Malan. "These bodies are constituted under the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Acts at present in force in the several provinces, to discharge the functions and duties vested in the provinces. in them by those Acts, the main object of which is the the there by those Acts, the main object of which is the control and supervision of the professions concerned in the interests of the public. It is proposed to continue these grants pending the enactment of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Bill, now before Parliament, and under which these bodies will be self-supporting."

INCREASED DUTY ON IMPORTED SPIRITS.—During his Budget speech in the Union House of Assembly, on March 31, the Minister of Finance (Mr. N. Havenga), in announcing an increase of the duty on imported spirits, said :-

I now come to my next proposal, which, I am sure, will find general support. Even if some hon members think it is not really very sound I am sure their sense of patriotism

is not really very sound I am sure their sense of patriotism and disinterestedness will force them to support me. Here, again, I give the assurance that it need not necessarily increase the cost of living. I refer to the duties on potable spirits—(laughter)—i.e., whisky, brandy and gin.

[The duty on potable spirits will be increased from 37s, 6d, to 45s, per proof gallon, an increase of 12s, 6d, per case, or roughly 1s, per bottle.]

An Hon. Member: You won't get much out of that.

Maister of Finance: I do not expect I shall get very much, but I am sure it will please some of my hon, friends here, the hon, member for Piquetberg and others. Strong representations are made periodically by the local wine and spirits industry for a higher duty on imported spirits, and this increase is as far as the Government can go to meet them without jeopardising a most important source of them without jeopardising a most important source of revenue, in the neighbourhood of half a million per annum.

An Hon. Member: You had better put up the excise

accordingly.

accordingly.

Minister of Finance: No, I am doing it particularly to give some sort of relief to my hon, friends and their industry, which is very hard hit under existing conditions, and the competition to which it is subjected. In this connection it will be remembered that in the past attention has been drawn to the great disparity between the import duties payable on these spirits in this country and the duties payable on similar spirits overseas. I may tell my hon, friends here that that difference has not been so large as has been made out sometimes. This proposal will reduce the discrepancy and bring up our duty to 38s, 4d, per liquid gallon as against 48s, 4d, excise imposed on whisky overseas. Hon, member will see that, although I have made a substantial advance towards this, it is impossible for the Government to go to the extent that has been advocated—that is, to equalise the duty on whisky brought into this country with the excise on whisky in the country in which it is produced. it is produced.

It is presumed that medicines, perfumery and toilet preparations containing spirit will be affected, but details are not yet available.

Cape Province

FIRE.—A chemist's assistant, Mr. Paul Ginsberg, was seriously burned at the back of the pharmacy of Mr. A. Hoffman, at the corner of Roeland and Hope Streets, Cape Town. Both Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Ginsberg were making a mixture of turpentine and beeswax on a spirit flames. It was while attempting to removing the burning liquid to the open air that Mr. Ginsberg received his injuries, which necessitated his removal to hospital. PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE PROVINCE.—A special general meeting was held in the Board Room, Markham's Building, Cape Town, on March 31. There were present, amongst others, Messrs. Clancy, Miller, Sloan, Barrie, Froembling, Hughes, Wasserfall, Edelstein, Meyer, Linley, Hill, Mellon and Purnell. In the absence of the President, the chair was occupied by Mr. Clancy. The agenda for the forthcoming conference of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa, was considered and discussed in details. ence of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa was considered and discussed in detail. Instructions were given to the Cape Society's delegates in regard to the attitude they should adopt towards the various items when they come up for discussion in the conference. Messrs. Hughes and Lazarus were nominated as delegates and unanimously elected. A letter was read from the newly-formed Cape Peninsula Retail Chemists' Association, asking that certain funds held by the Society should be handed over to the Association for the purpose of producing a retail price-list. After an animated discussion the matter was referred to the Council.

Natal

CHARGE AGAINST A CHEMIST.—The following letter appeared in the "Natal Advertiser" of March 25: Sir, -A well-attended meeting of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society was held on March 19, and heard the report of the executive on the facts of the recent case wherein Mr. Michel L'Etang, of Durban, chemist, was charged with contravening Section 4 (b) of Act 21 of 1899 (Natal), that is, with exercising the functions of a medical practical contravening section 4 (c) of Act 21 of 1899 (Natal), titioner, and was found guilty and fined £20. The executive unanimously decided, after reading Mr. L'Etang's statement of facts and counsel's opinion, that Mr. L'Étang, as an individual member of the society, should be supported by the whole society, and an appeal should be lodged against the decision of the magistrate. On the above recommendation of the executive at the On the above recommendation of the executive at the meeting, two delegates were selected to proceed to Bloemfontein to bring the matter before the Amalgamated Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa as a matter of extreme urgency, and it was further resolved unanimously that in connection with this matter Mr. L'Etang has the full support and confidence of the society.-E. E. Seymour, Hon. Secretary.

MEDICAL REMEDIES AND CHARMS.—The Department of Pharmacology of the Witwatersrand University instituted five months ago a detailed investigation into the medicinal value of plants and other materials, and since then considerable progress has been made with the ground work of the classifying and identifying of specimens sent in. The head of the Department sent out several thousand questionnaires to all parts of the subcontinent, inviting any who were interested to submit specimens. The results have passed the most sanguine expectations of the investigator, for no fewer than one thousand specimens have been forwarded from Northern Rhodesia, and even from Nyasaland specimens have come to hand. Both doctors and native commissioners in these territories have assisted the Department. From all over the Union specimens have arrived. The head of the Department, it may be said, is Professor J. M. Watt. The object of the investigation is to ascertain the value of "charms," and poisons and homely remedies, which may be practically unknown to the majority of the people, but the virtues of which might warrant their interactions of the investigation into artheless remedies. practice. As the information has to be filed and classified, no definite results can be hoped for until many more months have elapsed.

A VISIT to the works of the British Xylonite Co., Ltd., at Highams Park, London, N., was paid by the Duke of York, President of the Industrial Welfare Society, on April 15.

A VETERAN'S REMINISCENCES.—"The Essex County Standard" of April 17 gives extracts from what it terms the "very delightful series of reminiscences" of Mr. J. C. Shenstone, F.L.S., in The Chemist and Druggist of April 10. Interesting comment on the reminiscences is also made on another page of the same

Legal Reports

Injunction Granted.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on April 21, Mr. Justice Tomlin had before him the action of the Erasmic Co., Ltd., v. Korel, on a motion for an ex-parte injunction restraining the defendant from selling shaving soap not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as "Erasmic." Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C., for the plaintiffs, stated that the defendant was a dealer in proprietary articles in Shaftesbury Avenue. The plaintiffs had taken over a certain part of Messrs. Crosfield's business with the trade-mark "Erasmic," and were the owners of that mark. There was also a French Erasmic Co., and there was undoubtedly a shareholding interest between the two companies, but in France "Erasmic" did not mean the products of the English company. Having regard to the cheapness of the franc in France, it paid people to buy the French "Erasmic" and sell it over here. The products of the French company had no right to be sold in this country. Counsel stated that there was "a crop of these cases." His lordship granted an ex-parte injunction over Friday, with leave to serve the defendant with notice of motion for that day. A similar order was made in the case of the Erasmic Co., Ltd., against Kalisky, Ltd., Canning Town.

Invoice as Warranty.—In Drogheda District Court, recently, the Drogheda Corporation summoned Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin, in connection with the sale of a sample of ointment (C. & D., March 13, p. 363). Mr. Fagan, analyst, stated that 100 parts of the sample contained 8.25 parts of sublimed sulphur and 91.75 parts of benzoated lard, whereas, according to B.P. standard, the parts should be 10 and 90 respectively. It was not, he said, a very serious offence. Mr. Donal Boyd, representing the defendants, said that his firm accepted responsibility. The ointment was manufactured in their laboratory. There was never a prosecution against him before, and he had every reason to believe that the ointment was up to the B.P. standard. Cross-examined: The warranty he gave consisted in the invoice, also the label. They never had samples of the ointment analysed; it would be too costly, and they might as well close down. They had been manufacturing the ointment for a number of years, and could not have taken more precautions than they did. Mr. Branigan, counsel for the defence, said he would be satisfied, if the case was struck out, to pay the costs, which were stated to be £10 19s. Mr. Tallan, for the prosecution, said that, if the Court adjourned the case for a week, he would consult with the town committee regarding Mr. Branigan's application. The case was accordingly adjourned.

Medical Man's Appeal.—At London Sessions, on April 16, Mr. Samuel Graham Connor, M.B., C.M., 119 Oxford Street, W.1, appealed against the decision of a Metropolitan magistrate who had convicted him of offences against Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920 (C. & D., April 3, p. 482). Mr. J. A. Hawke, K.C., and Mr. H. D. Roome appeared for the appellant; Sir Travers Humphreys and Mr. W. Bentley Purchase appeared in support of the magistrate's decision. Sir Travers Humphreys said that Dr. Connor, in his petition, described himself as a medical practitioner of high standing and repute, and declared that he had been carrying on his profession in London for thirty-three years. Mr. Hawke said he did not contest the fines, though he protested that they were heavy. He submitted, however, that a medical man ought not to be sent to prison for such an offence. It had to be admitted that Dr. Connor had not kept his books properly. He had used morphine in a perfectly legitimate manner for the purposes of treating unfortunate people who were addicted to the use of the drug, and in several cases had achieved very good results. Dr. Connor, in the witness-box, said that he had infringed the Regulations through being misled by a paragraph in a handbook. He had a number of morphine addicts on his books, and had succeeded in curing some of them of the habit. He mentioned that a woman patient took 30 gr. of morphine a day at one time. The chairman expressed surprise; the doctor explained that the patient

used the drug in the form of snuff, and consequently lost more than she took. He had brought her allowance down to ½ gr. a day. The Bench retired, and on their return the chairman said they had come to the conclusion that the appellant had been guilty of gross carelessness rather than of wilful misconduct. In the circumstances, and having regard to the whole of the cases and the fearful consequences which would ensue to Dr. Connor if all the decisions of the magistrate were allowed to stand, they had decided to remit the sentences of imprisonment. The fines would stand, and the appeals would be dismissed, with costs.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re Ernest Nixon, 57 Bell Street and 40 Henshaw Street, Oldham, wholesale druggist, etc.—The application for discharge was heard on April 15 at Oldham. It appeared that the receiving order was made in April 1924 (C. & D., II, 1924, p. 32). The discharge was granted.

Re Arthur Campbell Skipsey, 326 High Street, Jarrow, chemist and druggist.—The examination of this debtor was commenced at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on April 15. He stated that in December 1924 he purchased the stock, goodwill, fixtures and fittings of a business in High Street, Jarrow, for £450. He had managed the same business for six months previously. He had no capital of his own, and he obtained the purchase money on the security of an aunt. He carried on the business until March 1926, and the trading resulted in a deficiency of £476 1s. 10d. Asked why, when executions were being levied against him in December and February, he did not file his petition, he said he had hopes of raising money to enable him to carry on. The examination was adjourned.

Re Edward William Birdseye, 147 and 143A Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. (trading as F. W. Bowyer & Bartleet). produce broker.—The first meeting of creditors was held on April 16 before Mr. Walter Boyle, senior official receiver, at the London Bankruotcy Court. Having dealt with proofs of debt, amounting to £71,974, the liquidator reported that prior to 1917 the debtor was employed as a market clerk by Mr. F. E. Annison, who carried on business under the style of F. W. Bowyer & Bartleet He (debtor) served in the Army until he was demobilised in February 1919. During the previous month he took over his late employer's business at the price of £10,000; at the date of the receiving order he had paid about £9,000, exclusive of interest. The business was very successful at the outset; a profit of about £24,000 was made in 1919, and profits were shown each year until 1922, when there was a loss of about £6,000. Trade improved during 1923 and 1924, and the debtor was perfectly solvent, when in October 1925 he commenced dealing on a large scale in furs. He expected to make thereby a profit of about £10,000, but in order to cope with the volume of business he was obliged to accept bills payable at short periods and to give longer credits than the bills allowed. In December 1925 a furrier was introduced to the firm and very large business was transacted with him. The early purchases were perfectly satisfactory, and payments were made promptly. Eventually, however, he allowed the customer to pay for further purchases amounting to £5,000 by cheque, which was dishonoured; and at the date of the receiving order the customer was a debtor to the estate for £23,000. A petition in bankruptcy had been filed against that customer. No statement of affairs had been lodged by the debtor, but he roughly estimated his liabilities at £107,000, and valued his assets at £116,000, consisting of:—Debts due under bills and book debts, £108,000; cash, £3,365; stock of drugs and produce at warehouses and docks, £1,000: life policies, £2,500; fu

New Companies

and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

W. Jarvis & Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: W. Jarvis and A. J. V. Durell. R.O.: 126 Stephendale Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.

Brookes & Green, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of produce and general brokers, etc. The directors are: A. H. Pickering and F. Crepin. Solicitors: H. G. Campion & Co., 5 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

Benbows, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a drug store and dealer in photographic goods now carried on by E. L. Lea at 196 Manchester Road, Werneth, Oldham, as "Edward L. Lea." Solicitors: Boddington, Jordan & Bowden, Manchester.

New Life, Led. (P.C.).—Capital £200. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, and colourmen, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, etc. The directors are: J. Sewell and Vera M. Turner. R.O.: 11 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

BLACKMOOR DRUG CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, opticians, patent medicine proprietors and vendors, stationers, dealers in fancy goods, photographic and wireless apparatus, etc. The directors are: Florence M. Hartley and D. N. Fraser. R.O.: 203 Manchester Road, Blackmoor, Astley.

ARCHER'S (SOUTHAM), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To acquire the business of chemists and druggists now carried on by Elizabeth Archer and Kate A. Archer at The Manor House, Southam, Warwickshire. The directors are: Miss Elizabeth Archer, Miss Kate A. Archer, G. W. Kenney and A. T. Wright. Solicitors: Joyce, Sampson & Coleman, 21 Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

CLEMENT WAIN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with C. J. Wain, of Newcastle, Staffs., for the acquisition of the business of a chemist, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, pharmacists, dentists, opticians, drysalters, oil and colouremen, stationers, dealers in fancy goods, etc. 'The directors are: C. J. Wain, M.P.S., Mrs. I. Wain, and E. W. Thomas. Solicitor: G. Douglas Collis, Greengate Chambers, Tunstall.

SIMILAX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: to acquire the trade mark "Similax," and the formulas for manufacturing "Similax" hair dyes, and with a view thereto to adopt an agreement with Jean Dursent, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in hairdressers' preparations, proprietary articles, chemists' sundries, etc. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Solicitors: Beardall & Co., 10 George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

ROBERT E. PEARCE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £6,000. Objects: To acquire and extend the goodwill of two chemists' businesses at 1 Bank Street and 25 Bank Street, Newquay, lately carried on by Alfred Bond, Ltd., together with the leases of the premises, fittings, fixtures (and use of the landlord's fixtures), and all or any of the property in connection therewith, and to carry on the same and the business of druggists, librarians, opticians, dealers in fancy goods, etc. The directors are: C. E. Whitford and M. Gatley.

H. M. KLARNETT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a hairdressers' sundriesman, carried on by H. M. Klarnett at 5 Houndsditch, E.C., and to carry on the business of hairdressers' and druggists' sundriesmen, dealers in British and foreign proprietary medicines and medical and surgical appliances and accessories, and photographic goods, etc. The directors are: H. M. Klarnett, Katie Klarnett, and H. C. Bound. R.O.: 7/8 Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

Fertilising Products, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the businesses, connections or agencies of W. J. Cowan, of 4 Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.4, and C. W. Holly and E. C. Holly, both of 35 Deronda Road, Herne Hill, S.E., and to carry on the business of manufacturers, exporters, importers and sellers of fertilisers, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, and general merchandise, etc. The directors are: W. J. Cowan and E. C. Holly. R.O.: 4 Great St. Thomas Apostle, London, E.C.4.

Bakelite Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, to acquire the trade-mark referred to in the said agreement, and the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods for which it has been registered, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all or any organic and inorganic chemical substances and products, natural or synthetic plastics and plastic substances and phenolic condensation products, including compounds, mixtures and derivatives, etc. R.O.: Victoria Station House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., propose a final dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, tax free, making 2s. per share, on ordinary shares.

PHILLI-MIRANO, LTD.—S. Sharpe, Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., was appointed receiver and manager on April 7, under powers contained in debenture dated February 3, 1926.

British Syphon Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on preference shares for half-year ended March 31; also an interim dividend of 4 per cent. (actual) on ordinary shares in respect of year ending September 30, 1926.

JOSEPH TRAVERS & SONS, LTD.—The report for the year ended January 30, 1926, shows a substantial increase in the trading profit of £78,145, compared with £51,891 for the previous year. The directors recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the year, less tax, as before, carrying forward the increased balance of £38,460.

SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS Co., LTD.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on April 16, Mr. Justice Romer, on the unopposed application of the King's Lynn Milling Co., appointed a receiver of the Synthetic Products Co., Ltd. Mr. Gordon Brown, for the applicants, stated that they did not ask for a manager, as the defendants were closing down their works

Benzol and By-Products, Ltd.—A loss of £9,470 was made on the year to September 30, 1925, after providing for depreciation and all charges. This compares with a net profit of £30,344 for the previous year, when the preference and ordinary capital received a dividend of 11 per cent. The directors have paid a half-year's preference dividend to April 1, 1925, and after deducting the above-mentioned loss a credit balance of £12,111 will be carried forward, after crediting £2,078 reserves written back.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR Co.—The quarterly statement shows net earnings for quarter ended March 31, 1926 (after taxes, reserves, etc.) amounting to \$3,800,000. The number of razors sold was 6,100,000, and packets of extra blades sold (in tens) 15,200,000. Compared with earnings and sales for similar period of 1925 (which was the company's "record" year), these show increases for 1926 of 24 per cent., 385 per cent., and 28 per cent. respectively. The report states that main plant is working day and night. Production is 130,000 razors a day, compared with 50,000 a day last August. Output of blades, including that of Canadian plant, is running at rate of 2,100,000 a day, and with coming into production of new blade plant—about September 1 next—the output will be increased so that by the end of the year the company will be turning out 3,000,000 blades a day. Notwithstanding this enormous capacity, Gillette has orders now on the books and in sight sufficient to absorb the maximum production for the entire remainder of the present year.

Pharmaceutical Society

of Great Britain

Branch Meetings

Cambridge.—At a meeting of the Cambridge Branch, held on April 15, Mr. B. S. Campkin presiding, a letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society inviting the epinions of the branch on the following four points that arose at the Glasgow conference:—(1) That a meeting of branch delegates be given the powers at present possessed by the general meeting, such a meeting not necessarily to supercede the present annual general meeting. (2) That the title "pharmaceutical chemist" be given to chemists and druggists. (3) That all registered pharmacists should pay an annual registration fee. (4)
That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall have power to remove poisons from the register. The letter added that the Council were of opinion that, as each of the changes indicated would require an altera-tion either in the Charter or the Pharmacy Acts, the present time was inopportune for legislation, particularly in the absence from the House of Commons of a member who would directly represent pharmaceutical interests. They were supported in this opinion by the fact that at all the district meetings held there had been a very decided feeling against embarking on legislation. The Council, however, did not feel that this need prevent their obtaining the views of the branches on these points. After a discussion it was agreed that: "It is desirable that a meeting of delegates possessing full powers should be called when necessary." With regard to No. 2, it was agreed by the branch that no change should be made. Relative to No. 3, the chairman thought this was a point they could all agree upon. But it was decided to reply to the effect that the branch considered that they had not sufficient information before them to enable them to express an opinion. As to No. 4, the chairman thought they might leave it to the secretary to ask for further information. Mr. Coulthard thought it was a very dangerous question. He did not think the Council ought to have the power. "We don't want to follow the example of the Medical Council," he added. They agreed also that they should not rush into legislation at present. With regard to the summer outing, the chairman said he had received an invitation from Mr. Porter (S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.), who had offered to entertain the branch at the firm's works in June. The invitation was accepted, and Messrs. Campkin, Deek, Simmons and Wood were appointed to form a committee.

Derby.—The annual meeting of the Derby Branch was held on April 14, when a discussion was held on the Dangerous Drugs Acts and poisons legislation generally. Mr. S. Taylor summarised the D.D.A. regulations and the methods of storing and labelling poisons. Mr. H. G. Toy outlined the international nature of the D.D.A. Messrs. C. Weston, Lean, Fletcher, Smith, Lemon and Haynes joined in the discussion, and the following resolution was carried: That this meeting views with grave concern any addition to the D.D.A. Schedule; and supports the Pharmaceutical Society in opposing the continued encroachments and onerous regulations imposed on their legitimate trading. The officers re-elected for the ensuing year were:—Chairman, Mr. S. Taylor; Secretary, Mr. H. G. Toy; Treasurer, Mr. C. Daykin Turner. The number of branch members amounts to 120 pharmacists and assistants.

Maidstone.—At the first meeting of the Medway Branch Mr. G. A. Mallinson gave an address on Business Methods. Among many useful hints he suggested neatness from the public side of view. Pharmacies should be immaculate from both sides of the counter. Discipline of staff should be evidenced in the presence of the public: it was necessary to use good English, show polished manners, and to give the impression of a resource of knowledge. Sharp counter-service and willingness to oblige should always be forthcoming. Telephone and other orders ought to receive immediate attention, and proper dress and cleanliness should be the rule from all. Customers' names should be remembered, and a genuine desire to obtain any article not in stock. Assistants should be encouraged to attend Society meetings, and definite hours for both opening and

closing were imperative. Accountancy, stock takings and proper storage of poisons and knowledge of the regulations and laws governing pharmacy were required. Buying well and paying promptly was recommended. The following officers were afterwards elected: Chairman, Mr. Farrow; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Crick; Treasurer, Mr. French; Secretary, Mr. Wells. Committee: Messrs. Clarke, Mandrell, Oliver, Smith, Hudson, Verrall.

Southport.—A meeting of the Southport Branch was held on April 13, when an address on The British Pharmacopæia was given by Mr. W. Kirkby, M.Sc., Manchester, Mr. W. H. Kendrew (chairman) presiding. Mr. Kirkby said his idea was to deal with the peculiar state of efficient which held arisement in waternetten with the of affairs which had arisen in connection with the revision of the B.P. for the next issue, and to make it a little more interesting he would deal with some historical facts in connection with it. He supposed there had been medicine books of some kind or another since Hippocrates, and the speaker detailed the progress of the publication of books until the year 1618, when the first London Pharmacopeia came into existence under the auspices of the Royal College of Physicians. By 1650 a reprint of it was issued, and a revision was called for. In 1617 there had been granted a Charter to the Apothecaries of London, and that was really the beginning of their interest in connection with the practice of medicine, and right down to the nineteenth century that formed a very important branch of the body which was practising medicine as distinct from the surgeons. He proceeded to detail the publications which eventually led to the B.P., and remarked that for the 1809 edition of the P.L. a committee of apothecaries torical facts in connection with it. He supposed there the 1809 edition of the P.L. a committee of apothecaries the 1809 edition of the P.L. a committee of apothecaries were called in to assist, and that was the first time they could see that pharmacists had any direct bearing upon the book. Prior to that it had always been brought out by the Royal College of Physicians of London. In connection with this edition, he referred to the work of Richard Phillips, a chemist, who published a book in which he had some very scathing things to say about it. He did the same thing in connection with the 1815 edition, with the same result as when a man made himself awkward, and was put into office; he became the self awkward, and was put into office; he became the editor of the P.L., and he so remained until his death in 1851. Proceeding to refer to the difficulties experienced by the Pharmaceutical Society and the publicaenced by the Pharmaceutical Society and the publica-tion of the B.P., Mr. Kirkby spoke of the efforts which had been made by the Executive Council to get the General Medical Council to accept the nominees of the Executive, but up to now they had refused, or, at any rate, the General Medical Council had always said the work must be prepared by themselves. Pharmacists' contention was that they could to have a place on the contention was that they ought to have a place on the Pharmacopoeia Committee, but they never had had. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society had now decided that they would not take any part in the revision of the Pharmacopæia until some more satisfactory arrangement was made. The Council had put their backs to the wall, and insisted that something should be done. Engwarf, and massed that something about the dealer land was the only country where pharmacists had no representation on the Committee, though they actually looked to the pharmacists to take a most active part in the revision of the Pharmacopæia. America had not a the revision of the Pharmacopæia. America had not a national pharmacopæia in the sense that it was not issued by the Government. Theirs was an entirely voluntary production. It was first published in 1821, and from then to now pharmacists had always had at least representation of one-half on their various committees and commissions. They did their work in a systematic sort of way. Mr. Kirkby expressed the oninion that if they as practising pharmacists only lifted opinion that if they as practising pharmaeists only lifted up their voices and attacked sufficiently well, they would succeed in this country. He thought they would all agree that the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society agree that the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society Council was the proper one, and the only one, a self-respecting body could take. They as pharmacists must not allow themselves to be exploited once more, and he thought the right of the General Medical Council to be the sole producers of the Pharmacopæia in the way of relegating pharmacists to a secondary position ought to be seriously contested. A brief discussion followed, and on the motion of Mr. Righton, seconded by Mr. Messenger, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Kirkby for his interesting address. for his interesting address.

Prescott, A., Patricroft Rae, George E., Walton Ramsell, Jessie S., Shef-

Rawstron, J. W., Burnley Robertson, D. S., Tun-bridge Wells

Robinson, Edith M., Well-

Rose, Kathleen A., Not-

Rothwell, A. B., Southport Rowley, A. E., Sheffield Russell, Ivy R., Hamp

Sanders, W. H. B., Col-

Saunders, D. A., Burton-

Sellick, H. G., Reading Sharp, H. R., Brighton Shatz, Eli, Merthyr Tydvil Shuttleworth, R., Oswald-

Simons, A., Strangeways Smith, Constance H Notting Hill Smith, L. L., Wath-on-

Smith, Nora P., Wimble-

Smith, P. H., Grantham Stallard, A., Wallington Steel, F., Wombwell Stevens, H., Gainsborough Sutherland, Elisabeth J.

M., Ealing Swindells, R., Blackpool

Teather, E. F., Lincoln Teear, Edith, Leith Tew, F. L., Coventry Thomas, Linda O., Cardiff

Thompson, Hilda J., Leigh Uttley, W. I., Rotherham Wadsworth, S., Rawden

Walbridge, E. S., Wey-

Walker, May K., Liver-

Wilford, J. M., Wigan Wombwell, O. C., Shep-

Η.

Weiwow, J., Leeds Wells, Margaret, Southsea Whysall, A. E., Notting-

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pool Walton,

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herds Bush

Examination Results

THE following are the results of the examinations held during the present month :-

LONDON

Major Examination

Twenty-nine candidates were examined; the following nineteen passed :-

Burgin, J. C. Cameron, J. Chamings, A. R. G. Croasdale, J. A. Fleet, S. B. Griffiths, Clarice O.
Jones, B. R.
Jones, J. G.
Lloyd, R. V.
Marriott, A. W.

Meakin, S. Pirnie, J. Pratt, J. F. Pritchard, J. R. Read, H. G. Saxton, G. Wark, A. E. M. Woodward, S. F. Yardley, J. J.

Qualifying Examination

	-	PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC			CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING				
<u></u>	No.	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole examination Entered for C. & D., and referred sub-	15	1	11	1	2		1		1
ject in Pre- lim Sc.	14		_	5	9	1	6	1	1
Entered for Pre- lim, Sc. only	552	6	176	115	255	-	_	_	-
Referred subject in Prel. Sc. only	53		_	17	36		-	-	
C. & D. Exam. only	167	_		_	-	1	* 45	36	85
ject in C. & D. Exam.	53		_	-	_	-	-	12	41
	854	7	187	138	302	2	52	49	128

Referred in one subject: Botany, 84; chemistry, 43; physics, 11; pharmacognosy, 13; pharmacy, 26; pharmaceutical chemistry, 7; forensic pharmacy, 3; total, 187.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists :-

Barrett, Sylvia B., W. Norwood Barton, G. W., Bournemouth Bennett, E. S., Poole Boardman, L. H., Douglas Boddington, J. A., Sutton Coldfield Bodsworth, J. S., Clapton Bowdler, C. K., Wolverhampton Bowen, J. S., Barry Broadbridge, F. W., Hounslow Brooks, H. W., Hinckley Budgell, Phyllis E. H., Cardiff Butler, E. W., E. Molesey Cartwright, H. B., Ravensthorpe Cavie, F. E., Reading Cawdery, F. A., W. Kensington Challice, E. E., Chelten-

Charlton, A. E., Tunbridge Wells Clark, J. M., Liverpool Cohen, L., Cape Town Collins, Nellie E. D., Gillingham Comer, F. super-Mare F. R., Westonsuper-Mare
Connor, J. W., Stepney
Cooper, Enid, Treeton
Cooper, H. P., Portsmouth
Cornish, T. J., Clevedon
Crozier, R. S., Kirkham
Culverwell, H. H., Battersea Park Sea Fark
Darfield, S., Catterick
Denby, H. E., Leominster
Fann, J. W., Preston
Faragher, May S., Douglas
Fielding, H., Bury
Fineberg, D. S., Leeds
Flowerdew, F. J., W.
Bromwich Bromwich Friedman, D., Pretoria Fry, W. D., Cheltenham Garfield, L., Cape Town

Gaukrodger, H. W., Derby Gillett, J., Blackburn Glaisher, H. H., Manchester Gould, F., Bolton Gregory, S., Peckham Grosutt, Mary E., Bourne-Hall, T. H., Cardiff Havey, D. A., Longton Hatley, L. A., Maldon Hayhurst, J., Nelson Hayward, L., Kentis Kentish Town Hellens, G. L., Bristol Hewitt, Dorothy, Ormskirk Hilliar, G. C. G., Llan-drindod Wells Hilton, W. O., Ashton-in-Makerfield Makernelo
Makernelo
Hobbs, H. T., Penarth
Holding, C., Altrincham
Hollins, E. A., Tunstall
Holt, E., Mirfield
Howell, G. B., St. Clears
Howell, R. M., Bridgend
Huntar Filean A New Hunter, Eileen A., New Brighton Ingham, Madge, Biddulph Inkster, G. A., Sutton Ironmonger, Margery, Chiswick Chiswick
Jones, D. D., Ynyshir
Jones, D. H. M., Towyn
Jones, Hilda H., Cardiff
Jones, J. R., Llanwrtyd
Wells
Jones, T., Carnarvon
Latham, F., Tyldesley
Latham, W. V., Wigan
Lewis, D. H., Treherbert
Lewis, D. H., Treherbert
Lewis, H. C., St. Clears
McDonna, B., Kew Gar-McDonna, B., Kew Gardens Macgregor, K., St. Annes Marshall, J. E., Kirtonin-Lindsay Matthews, Annie E. W., Bridport Middleton, T. J., Woodford Green Molden, A. C., Purton Monk, E. G., Barrow-on-Morgan, J. C., Le Havre Mousley, C. R., Birmingham Packwood, N., Langport Pinder, A., Preston

Qualtrough, Grace Woodcock, Winifred M., Douglas Leicester PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION AND CHEMIST AND Druggist Qualifying Examination

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists:—Harmer, A. C., Eastbourne; Powell, Constance K., Twickenham.

EDINBURGH

The following are the results of the examinations held in Edinburgh this month :-

Major Examination

Eleven candidates were examined; the following passed :-

Bain, Mary M., Glasgow Benzies, Harold, Edinburgh Dixon, Charles John, Edinburgh

Morrison, Gill, Samuel Aberdeen Macfarlane, Charles W., Edinburgh Ross, Mitchell Cumming, Aberdeen

Qualifying Examination

		PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC			CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING				
	No.	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed,	Absent	Failed	Referred	Passed
Entered for whole examination Entered for C. & D., and referred sub-	3	0	0	2	1	1	-	1	_
ject in Pre- lim, Sc.	7	0	0	4	3	1	1	1	
Entered for Pre- lim. Sc. only- Referred subject	167	1	31	47	88	_	_	-	
in Prel. Sc.	23	1	0	13	9	-		-	-
Entered for C. & D. Exam. only Referred sub-	42	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	28
ject in C. & D. Exam	17	_	_	_	_	0	-	6	11
	259	-2	31	66	101	4	3	17	39

Referred in one subject:—Botany, 3; chemistry, 57; physics, 6; pharmacognosy, 1; pharmacy, 16; total, 83.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following, having satisfied the examiners, have been registered as chemists and druggists:—

Anderson, Euphemia K.,
Leslie
Bailey, J. B., Blackpool
Black, K. A., Gateshead
Brindle, Marion J. L.,
Edinburgh
Burns, Winnifred L.,

Burns, Winnifred L., Edinburgh Cameron, G. S., Inverness Campbell, R. W., Heaton Cocker, J. B., Oswaldtwistle

twistle Connan, J. A., Inverness Crarer, J. D. Petrie, Edin

Crarer, J. D. Petrie, Edinburgh

Diack, G. D., Aberdeen Exley, N., Heckmondwike Ferguson, R., Dundee Fleming, W. R., Wallasey Forster, C. G., Glasgow Halliwell, T., Blackburn Harvey, Gertrude M., Burntisland

Johnstone, J. E., Dumfries Keyworth, J. N., Southport

Levy, T. H., Liverpool

Logan, R. E., Newcastle-on-Tyne McCallum, A., Dumfries McLaren, J., Kinross McLaren, J., Kinross McMaster, Margaret D., Fraserburgh Mann, W., Monifieth Parkinson, G. S., Preston Paterson, D. A., Preston-Peachey, A., Bradford Routledge, Jessie S., Stirling Scott, W. J., Liverpool Sinclair, J. D., Glasgow Snowdon, Jenny Spennymoor Stokoe, Vera S. I., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Taylor, R. S., Blackpool
Walker, H. R., Hollingworth Walker, Nora M., Hollingworth Watkins, H. B., Whitley Bay Wright, G. H., Ilkley Wright, R. G., Leith

Business Changes

Mr. A. E. King, chemist and druggist, 192 Stapleton Road, Bristol, has purchased the branch business of the late Mr. V. Latty, chemist and druggist, 22 Sandy Park Road, Brislington.

BUCKLEY-BOWKER TABLET Co., manufacturing chemists, 29 Parkfield Street, Islington, London, N.1, are removing to more commodious premises. The present postal address is that given above.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL PHARMACISTS.—Pharmacists in the employ of the L.C.C. at their mental hospitals are to receive pay on the following scale: Commencing at £175, rising to £205 by £10 increments, thence to £280 by £15 increments, plus a cost of living bonus as paid in the Civil Service.

Belladonna Fungus Pest

By E. M. HOLMES, F.L.S.

The occurrence of a new fungus attacking belladonna root under cultivation, described by Mrs. N. L. Alcock, F.L.S., in a paper read at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh, emphasises the importance of growing medicinal plants under conditions as nearly as possible to those occurring in nature. The occurrence of disease in plants as well as in animals depends principally on loss of vitality consequent on the conditions necessary to the health and vitality of each not being complied with. Of course, even in nature, these cannot always be met, as in the case of belladonna last year when the crop of the wild plant as well as the cultivated one was deficient owing to the drought in the growing season of May and June, the plants being stunted. In the present instance, so far as can be judged, the new fungus disease Phytophthora erythroseptica var. atropæ is due to imperfect drainage keeping the crown of the root too damp, an occurrence that is likely to take place when belladonna is cultivated on level ground. Another instance of the importance of drainage occurs in lavender. This is also a hillside plant, and when cultivated on a level in non-porous soil the plants growing in small hollows where water can collect are almost always attacked by a fungus. In greenhouses Primula sinensis almost invariably rots if water is allowed to collect near the crown of the root. I published some years ago an account of the natural conditions under which belladonna grows, in a lecture given on the cultivation of medicinal plants, on behalf of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations in 1916. As this may not have come under the notice of those interested in pharmacy, I may say that I have still available a few copies of those lectures in pamphlet form, obtainable at sixpence each.

Swiss Foreign Trade

THE following figures, based on the latest official returns, show Swiss imports and exports in 1924 and 1925 of some goods of interest to our readers:—

	Imports		Exports		
	1924	1925	1924	1925	
Acetic acid	Kilos 4,513 12,433 11,691 234,924	Kilos 3,647 10,873 11,430 315,998	Kilos 1,341,870 542 48,788	Kilos 613,013 36,916 56,450	
Bromine; iodine; bromides; iodides Castor oil Chemico-pharmaceutical	73,035 45,071	142,171 42,513	16,328	63,297 40	
products, not else- where enumerated .	163,267	213,299	537,823	288,999	
Chloroform, chloral hydrate Lopper sulphate Cream of tartar, crude Essential oils Ether Hydrogen peroxide Infants' foods Lodoform Liquorice juice Perfumes and cosmetics: In containers over	15,903 1,559,619 1,043 15,757 57,388 102,061 45,908 59,948	22,160 1,713,368 4,528 17,884 49,221 63,556 106,399 416 58,390	8,263 774 29,767 3,103 96 346,423 2,851,300 354 266	6,354 1,757 29,747 1,587 574 375,961 2,689,076 57	
1 kilo In containers under	52,420	62,629	292,987	335,374	
1 kilo Pharmaceutical powders,	185,855	193,579	53,854	43,683	
tablets, ointments, etc. Saccharin Salicylic acid Serums and vaccines	359,168 3,224 80,234 2,296	402,133 197 70,126 2,691	342,781 38,926 790 4,584	432,971 25,547 2,255 5,566	

Damage caused by disinfectant.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, recently, the owners of a public house successfully claimed the sum of £60 as damages against a fruit-pulp manufacturing company, the ground of action being that a disinfectant sprayed by the defendants on a refuse dump drove flies into the public house in such numbers that another spray had to be used to dislodge them.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

INSURED PERSONS

On April 21 Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour, informed Mr. Herbert Williams that there were approximately 11,690,000 insured persons under the Unemployment Insurance Scheme at March 31 last.

CATTLE ABORTION

Brig.-General Clifton Brown asked the Minister of Agriculture, on April 19, whether he can estimate roughly the losses in money values suffered by farmers in England, Scotland and Wales respectively in 1925 from abortion; and whether experiments are being made to discover a cure for this scourge?

Mr. Chippers, As expective abortion is not potifiable.

Mr. Guinness: As epizootic abortion is not notifiable, there are no means of ascertaining the actual extent of the disease, and the data in my possession are insufficient to enable any estimate to be made of the losses to farmers which are due to abortion. The use of an immunising vaccine prepared in the Ministry's laboratory has proved successful with non-pregnant animals, and an average of 26,000 doses have been supplied annually during the past seven years. This disease has been under careful investigation for a number of years, both in this country and abroad.

MEAT AND TONIC WINES

Mr. Scrymgeour asked the Minister of Health, on April 19, if he is aware that many of the meat and tonic wines, widely advertised as containing no drugs, contain, according to the British Medical Association certification, from 15 to 20 per cent. of alcohol; and will he take into consideration the advisability of compulsory notification as to such particulars on the bottles?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Sir Kingsley Wood): This question was considered by the Select Committee on Patent Medicines which reported in 1914; and the member's suggestion, which is in accordance with the Committee's recommendation, will be considered in connection with any legislation for the purpose of regulating the sale of secret or patent medicines.

Mr. Scrymgeour: Is the right hon, gentleman aware that a declaration has been made by Dr. W. McAdam Eccles, the eminent surgeon and specialist adviser to the King, to the effect that "The public should not be deluded by but protected from specious advertisements of these so-called medicated meat or food wines." Sir K. Wood: I am not aware of that statement, but I know the Committee came to the conclusion which is summarized in the hop member's question.

is summarised in the hon member's question. It is a matter which would need legislation.

JAPANESE HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES

Colonel Applin asked the President of the Board of Trade, on April 20, whether he is aware that large quantities of Japanese hair brushes and tooth brushes of a very cheap quality have been recently imported into this country; if he can give the number and value of these hyperbal and the state of the st of these brushes; and what steps he is taking to protect the public from the risk of anthrax and British brushmakers from being thrown out of employment thereby?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: The imports of toilet brushes consigned from Japan in the first three months of this year compare as follows with those in the corresponding

period of 1925 :-

	January– March, 1925	January– March, 1926
Tooth Brushes—Dozens Value Other Toilet Brushes—Dozens Value	184,274 24,308 19,149 18,066	123.753 17,349 16.598 14,015

In answer to the rest of the question, the necessity for action to guard against risk of anthrax is a matter for the consideration of the Home Secretary; whilst as regards employment, the Committee of Inquiry which I recently appointed, reported after a very thorough investigation that the brush-industry-did not fulfil the conditions laid down in the White Paper relating to the Safeguarding of Industries.

Sir Harry Brittain: Is it not a fact that the hairs of these brushes come out and cause appendicitis?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: I should require notice of that question, but I think it probably ought to be addressed to the Ministry of Health, and I certainly could not give an answer without notice.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

Colonel Woodcock asked the Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, on April 15, the names of the five members of the General Medical Council who were appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Privy Council, with the dates of their respective appointments, and the dates of their respective registration as medical practitioners?

Major Hennessy (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household): The names of the five members of the General Medical Council nominated by the Crown with the advice of the Privy Council under Section 7 of the Medical Act, 1886,

For England: Sir Francis Henry Champneys, Bart., M.D., Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Sir Nestor Tirard, M.D.

For Scotland: Sir William Leslie Mackenzie, M.D. For Ireland: Sir Edward Coey Bigger, M.D. Sir Francis Champneys was originally appointed on May 23, 1911, and was reappointed for further periods of five years in 1916 and 1921. The date of his registration in the Medical Register is March 4, 1875.

Sir George Newman was originally appointed on October 9, 1919, and reappointed for a further period of five years in 1924. Date of registration, November 10,

1892.

Sir Nestor Tirard was appointed on March 3, 1922. Date of registration, May 15, 1876.

Sir William Leslie Mackenzie was appointed on October 28, 1922. Date of registration, October 27, 1888.

Sir Edward Coey Bigger was originally appointed on January 24, 1917, and reappointed for a further period of five years in 1922. Date of registration, December 15, 1883. 1883.

Viscount Sandon, on April 21, asked the Vice-Chamberlain of the Household whether he could yet announce the names of the non-professional persons to be appointed members of the General Medical Council. Major Hennessey replied:—No, Sir. No vacancy among the members appointed by the Crown has yet arisen, and there has, therefore, been no occasion for the Lord President of the Council to come to any decision in this matter.

Viscount Sandon: Is it not about time that this vested

interest was brought to heel?

Appreciations

Enclosed please find remittance in payment of subscription to your always useful and valuable journal.— H. L. W. (18/2).

From your reports last year re price of bismuth I made enough to pay the C. & D. subscription for years to come.—E. W. (6/1).

"Thanks for past favours. I would just mention that I buy the C. & D. for £1 a year, and I make many a pound out of it."—M/74.

We desire to place on record that we have in the past had many reasons to be pleased that we are subscribers to The Chemist and Druggist.—E. P. C. (4/2).

We dare not be without the C. & D. We have to economise in some things, but leave out the C. & D., that would never do! We are looking forward to the usual business man's Diary for 1926.—J. S. S. (19/12).

The claims made by you for the C. & D. Diary were re claims made by you for the C. & D. Diary were very modest, and anticipation was more than realised in the possession of the publication. The advertising section might well be termed "The Buyer's Encyclopædia." and it would be difficult to specify what particular section is the most useful. The Diary more than maintains the traditions of its predecessors.—L. H. (26/12).

Festivities

Annual Staff Dinner of J. C. Eno, Ltd.

The annual staff dinner of J. C. Eno, Ltd., was held on April 16 at "Fruit Salt" Works, New Cross. Lieut. Colonel F. Allhusen, C.M.G., D.S.O., chairman and managing director of the company, presided, and was supported by his fellow-directors. The gathering, which included many guests, was the largest since the inception of this annual function. From the moment the first hors d'œuvre was served till it was time to sing "Auld Lang Syne" the evening passed without a hitch and was thoroughly enjoyed by all those present. The dinner served was up to the expectations of the most fastidious. The incidental music was enjoyable without being too popular. The toast list was appropriately short, but served to show the admirable relations that exist within the whole staff. Dancing afterwards took place on a specially laid dance floor, and the large hall, which had been tastefully furnished, and was decorated with plants and flowers kindly provided by Mrs. Swinfen Broun (a. daughter of the late Mr. J. C. Eno), was crowded with dancers to a late hour. A word of praise is due to the entertainment committee, and especially to Mr. E. Cox, the indefatigable secretary.

Liverpool Chemists' Smoking Concert

The annual smoking concert was held by the Liverpool Chemists' Association in aid of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Midland Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on April 14. Mr. J. L. Hirst, President of the Association, was in the chair, and a numerous gathering being present, a most enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Pilkington Sargeant, ex-President of the Society, made a strong appeal on behalf of the fund, and in the course of his remarks outlined the objects of the fund and the changes in the methods of administration since its inception in 1841. There are now 48 annuities, costing £2,258. While the assured income from the invested fund is sufficient to cover the payments due to the present annuitants, there remains practically nothing over for making casual grants. The Committee therefore relies on annual subscriptions and special contributions such as are made from functions like the Liverpool Chemists's "smoker." Annual subscriptions have declined from an average per member of 4s. 7d. in 1908 to 2s. 9d. in 1925. Mr. Hirst, in reply, paid a tribute to the work done by the Association's treasurer, Mr. Martin Hughes, and Mr. Ferriday, social secretary. The artists were: Miss Elysabeth Dyson (contratto), Mr. Ernest Williams (baritone), Mr. Leslie Woolley (tenor), Mr. Ralph Collis (humorist), and Mrs. Tom Bromilow, who officiated as accompanist. On the proposition of Mr. Morton Parry, seconded by Mr. Lloyd (Merthyr Tydvil), and supported by Mr. Sargeant, a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Hirst for presiding and for the work he had done in organising the concert.

A Coming of Age Dinner

Though not many chemists attended the twenty-first annual dinner of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, at the Hotel Cecil, on April 15, the smallness of their number did not prevent them from taking a conspicuous part. Spur tables were presided over by, among others, Mr. P. J. D. Fielding, Ph.C., Cork, and Mr. T. Leigh Bennett, chemist and druggist, Stockport, while Mr. A. Upson, chemist and druggist, Maidenhead, in the absence of Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, themist and druggist, who was prevented from attending owing to illness, and to whom many sympathetic references were made, acted as toastmaster. Other members and visitors present included Sir Lawrence and Lady Weaver, Sir Basil and Lady Clarke, Sir Wilfred Sugden, Dr. and Mrs. J. Forrest, Dr. Max Coque, and Messrs. E. A. Archer, A. W. Boatman, F. W. Dadd, G. E. Houghton, W. H. Nichols, R. Roberts, H. L. Taylor, J. H. Sutcliffe, O.B.E., F. T. Gregg (secretary), and Mr. J. C. Kidd, chemist and druggist. In proposing the toast of "The Institute," Dr. Margaret Dobson expressed the opinion that there was plenty of room for ophthalmic surgeons and ophthalmic opticians. Mr. O. Aves, chairman of the Institute, who presided, said the Institute stands for unity of the whole profession, of all who are engaged in rendering eyesight service to the public, and

its vice-presidents are many ophthalmic surgeons. There is room for many more ophthalmic surgeons and opticians, as at present the country's eyesight is badly looked after, and it is their desire to see that everyone has the best service which optical science could provide. The Institute also stands for progress in education, as instanced by the Refraction Hospital, the fame of which is becoming widespread. That the members do not lack courage had been shown at a meeting of the local association's executive during the afternoon, when a resolution had been recommended to the Council to set up a special research department. This would involve the spending of £10,000 a year. By taking that action they would be approaching the realisation of those desires which opticians had at heart—he meant the fullest Government recognition. They did not want recognition only of what had been done in the past, but scope to render public service in a true sense, and to give them the fullest opportunity for developing in the future. Mr. T. J. Walls proposed "The Visitors," to which Dr. McHoul and Mr. W. B. Barker replied. The former remarked that ophthalmic surgeons and opticians were out for the same end—the welfare of the sight of the community—and it would be a better way of doing business if they got together and formulated some scheme whereby their help to the public could be increased instead of continuing the antagonism which was so prevalent at the present time. Mr. Barker, on behalf of the sister institute which he represented, congratulated the Institute on its twenty-first anniversary, and thanked them for their co-operation. He thought there was room for further co-operation among the optical bodies. Mr. T. Leigh Bennett submitted "The Founders," to which Mr. A. W. Boatman replied. "The Founders," to which Mr. A. W. Boatman replied. "The Founders," to which Mr. A. W. Boatman replied. "The Founders," to which Mr. A. W. Boatman replied. "The Founders," to which Mr. A. W. Boatman replied. "The Founders," to which Mr. A. W

Associations' Winter Session

Manchester.—The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Council Chamber, Houldsworth Hall, recently, the President (Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P.) in the chair. The report of the past year's work was given by the secretary, who stated that the present roll of members is 176. The treasurer (Mr. A. J. Pidd) then gave his report and balance-sheet, the balance in hand being £107 3s. 4d., of which £50 was voted to the fund for furthering the candidature of Mr. E. H. Simmons. No new candidates having been proposed for the Council of the Association, the whole of the members of the Council were re-elected. The auditor (Mr. A. C. Valance) was re-elected. Mr. A. L. Blain, who has been librarian for many years, regretted that he would have to give up the work, and Mr. W. Wyatt was appointed. Votes of thanks were accorded to the President (Mr. F. W. Bates, J.P.), the Vice-Presidents (Mr. R. G. Edwards and Mr. J. H. Franklin), the treasurer (Mr. A. J. Pidd), and the secretary (Mr. T. Miller). At the conclusion of the ordinary business of the meeting, Mr. E. H. Simmons gave an account of his work on the Council in London during his three years' term of office, which expires in May. He outlined the difficulties he had to contend with when he was elected to the Council three years ago; he found many things not to his liking, and it might be a coincidence, but several ideas that had occurred to him then had come to fruition. He had to thank the Councils of both the Manchester and the Salford Pharmacists' Associations for the enthusiasm with which they took up his candidature, and in return he promised that if successful he would continue to devote his time and increasing experience to their service and that of his fellow-pharmacists throughout the country. A vote of confidence was passed to Mr. Simmons.

SPEAKING at a dinner in London on April 16, Mr. W. S. Jarratt, Comptroller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, mentioned that each year four or five thousand applications for the registration of trade-marks had to be refused by the Patent Office.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Cambridge.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee held on April 20, the Clerk reported that £171 15s. 10d. had been paid to chemists for the balance due for drugs and appliances during 1925, the total value of the drugs and appliances supplied by chemists during 1925 being £1,952 17s. 6d., against £2,113 17s. 8d. in 1924. The sums paid to chemists during the first quarter of 1926 amounted to £368 11s. 3d., and 12,938 prescriptions were priced by the East Anglian Joint (Pricing of Prescriptions) Committee of the value of £476 13s. 11d. during the quarter ended December 31, the average cost per prescription being 8.84d. The number of insured persons on January 1, 1926, was 46,629, against 45,655 on January 1, 1925. The Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Subcommittee, Mr. Stephenson, moved the adoption of the report of that committee, which stated that a letter from the East Anglian Joint (Pricing of Prescriptions) Committee relating to three scripts ordered by a panel Committee relating to three scripts ordered by a panel practitioner and dispensed, after alteration, by a chemist, and a letter from the chemist, were considered. In the case of one script the committee considered that the chemist was justified in the action taken by him, and directed that the script and letters be referred to the panel committee for their opinion as to the abvisability of the issue by the doctor of a prescription in such a form as to necessitate alteration by the chemist. The committee considered that the remaining two prescriptions should have been dispensed without alteration, and that the chemist was over-cautious. The analysts' certificates on the four test prescriptions taken under the scheme for testing drugs and appliances showed a very high percentage of accuracy in dispensing. Dr. Ezard felt that the committee had committed a serious breach felt that the committee had committed a serious breach of regulations. The alteration of a prescription was a very serious matter on principle. This was very definitely and clearly a case between chemist and doctor, and he moved that the paragraph be referred back for further consideration, suggesting to the subcommittee concerned that they would put the matter in order by referring to the Joint Service Subcommittee. For a chemist to alter a prescription without the doctor's knowledge was absolutely indefensible. Mr. Barker said that there was no a prescription without the doctor's knowledge was absolutely indefensible. Mr. Barker said that there was no alteration of the dose, but dilution of the medicine to safeguard the patient. Dr. Apthorpe Webb, in seconding Dr. Ezard's motion, said that nobody had been making any charge against either chemist or doctor. It was the irregularity of the way in which the matter had been dealt with which concerned them. The motion was carried

Holland (Lincolnshire).—At a meeting, on April 18, of the Insurance Committee, the clerk reported that he had taken no action to test drugs, because the applica-tion made to the Panel Committee for prescriptions had met with several objections, and until these were dis-posed of by the Ministry he was unable to move in the

con April 16, a Liverpool firm of chemists was severely censured for gross carelessness in the dispensing of a prescription. The clerk to the Committee reported that under the scheme for the testing of drugs and appliances a prescription for a formulary mixture, "Mist. Ferri Citratis," had been given, and had been duly dispensed by Messrs. "X." A sample was then forwarded to the Committee's analyst, who reported an excess of 42 per cent. of one of the ingredients, "Ferri et Ammon. Cit." Another sample was forwarded to an analyst named by the chemists and he reported an excess of 30.3 per cent. Another sample was forwarded to an analyst named by the chemists, and he reported an excess of 30.3 per cent, of the same ingredient. The excess, it was pointed out, would not cause serious poisoning, but would certainly not benefit a patient. The firm's dispenser stated that the scale pan upon which the ingredients were weighed had been damaged by one of the apprentices during the morning in question, and that, to ensure accuracy, pending the repair or replacement, the scale pan had to be balanced with weights, which had become disleded be balanced with weights, which had become dislodged.

Notes on Essential Oils

CHENOPODIUM OIL

An exhaustive examination of the methods of determination of ascaridole in this essential oil, by H. Paget, is published in "The Analyst" (April 1925, p. 170). Reduction by means of titoners and in the second tion by means of titanous chloride was found to be the most useful process for general work. A solution of titanous chloride was prepared and standardised, so that 60 c.c. of a 15 per cent. solution was made up to 2,250 c.c. One gram of chenopodium oil was diluted to 100 c.c. with 96 per cent. alcohol, and to 10 c.c. of this solution, contained in a flask with a current of carbon dioxide runium through a cheese of trievers chloride solution was ning through, an excess of titanous chloride solution was added (about 50 c.c. is sufficient). The flask was then closed with a Bunsen valve and the contents heated to boiling for one or two minutes. If the pale violet colour of the titanous chloride disappeared, more was added to ensure an excess. About 1 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of potassium thiocyanate was then added, and the solution titrated back with a standard solution of iron alum until a permanent red colour was obtained. The figure for calculation is 0.1 gram of ascaridole oxidises 0.1277 gram of titanous chloride. The method is not of any use except for the determination of ascaridole in pure oils.

OIL OF ERIOSTEMON

Penfold ("Journal of the Royal Society," New South Wales, lix., 206) publishes an account of his investigation of the essential oil of Eriostemon myoporoides. This plant is a tall. glabrous shrub, with narrow grey-green leaves and small white flowers. It occurs along the coast to tableland district of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Three specimens of oil were found to be of a bright yellow colour, with a marked fluorescence, indicative of methyl anthranilate, and of pleasant terpence odour. These three samples had the following physical characters :-

		Sp. gr.	Opt. rotn.	Ref. index
1	 •••	0.8789	+29.2°	1.4740
2	 	0.858	+ 36.75°	1.4690
3	 	0.8584	± 36.75°	1.4687

The saponification value varied from 4.6 to 6.4, and the acetyl-saponification value from 14.6 to 24.7. The oil was found to contain dextro-a-pinene, ocimene, methyl anthranilate, ledum camphor, a sesquiterpene, and a paraffin hydrocarbon. The sesquiterpene has not been identified, but has a specific gravity 0.9636; optical rotation _30°; refractive index 1.4982 at 16°; and boiling point 130-135° at 10 mm.

OIL OF MANUKA

This essential oil is distilled from the leaves and terminal branchlets of Leptospermum scoparium, and has been examined by Gardner and by Inder. A further investigation has now been carried out by W. F. Short ("Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry," April 6, 1926). From about half a ton of material 0.37 per cent. of essential oil was obtained, having a specific gravity 0.9179 at 25°; refractive index 1.4952 at 25°; and optical rotation -16.8°. It is soluble in 10 volumes of 90 per cent., and in 40 volumes of 80 per cent. alcohol. Aldehydes, calculated as a situandlal, were present to the automates. cent., and in 40 volumes of 80 per cent. alcohol. Aldehydes, calculated as citronellal, were present to the extent of 1.1 per cent. The aldehydes, which had not previously been detected in the oil, were characterised by their semicarbazones melting at 84° and 135° respectively, and were, therefore, citronellal and citral. The oil was extracted with 3 per cent. caustic soda solution and the recovered phenolic substances examined. It was found to have characters identical with those of leptospermol. Cinnamic, acetic, and isovalerianic acids were also detected, and acetic, and isovalerianic acids were also detected, and alpha-pinene appeared to be the principal terpene present. The alcohols geraniol and citronellol were both found, but the total amount of alcohols in the form of esters was only 1.4 per cent., and that of free alcohols 4.7 per cent., calculated as geraniol. Cineol was probably present in small amount. The following is the approximate quantitative composition of the oil: Alpha-pinene, 12 per cent.; eudesmene and a second sesquiterpene, 66 per cent.; geraniol and citronellol, 6 per cent. (with a small amount of isovaleric, acetic and cinnamic acid esters of these alcohols); citral and citronellal, 1 per cent.; cineol, 1 per cent.; leptospermol, 8 per cent.; azulene, traces; free acetic, isovaleric and cinnamic acids, 4 per cent. The alcohols geraniol and citronellol were both found, but

MR. C. HUXTABLE, PH.C.

Personalities

MR. J. DURNFORD, retired chemist and druggist, Ashford, Kent, and MRS. DURNFORD celebrated their golden wedding on April 13.

Mr. W. J. Collins, representative of Arthur Berton, Ltd., surgical dressings manufacturers, Britannia House, Old Street, London, E.C.2. has removed to 110 Upper Tooting Road, S.W.17.

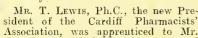
MRS. F. B. WRIDE AND FAMILY, Southampton, ask us to express their sincere thanks for the many letters of condolence and tokens of sympathy received during their recent bereavement. The number of letters received makes it impossible to reply to all individually.

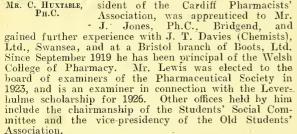
IN "The Daily Telegraph" of April 17 it is reported that Mr. William Shadforth, Ph.C., is taking a prominent part in resisting the imposition of a borough council rate containing an item declared by the House of Lords to be illegal. Mr. Shadforth and his friends, the report adds, are contemplating legal action in the matter, and a fund is being raised for this purpose; meanwhile, it is announced that "a quantity of salts belonging to Mr. Shadforth has been seized in distraint.

MR. C. HUXTABLE, Ph.C., has resigned his position as

managing director of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., after fourteen years' service. He was recently presented by the indoor staff with a handsome clock, and by the representative staff with a gold watch, both suitably inscribed.

MR. A. D. BREEZE (Breeze's, Plymouth, Ltd., wholesale druggists), who has been seriously ill at his residence, College View, Plymouth, from pleurisy and pneumonia, is now making slow progress towards recovery.





At the quarterly meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on April 15, the Walker prize of £100 was awarded to Dr. W. E. Gye, in recogprize of £100 was awarded to Dr. W. E. Gye, in recognition of his work in connection with cancer during the past five years. The Cartwright medal, with an honorarium of £85, was awarded to Dr. J. S. Wallace, L.D.S., for his essay on "Variations in the form of the jaws with special reference to their etiology and their relations to the coclusion of the dental arches." their relation to the occlusion of the dental arches.

THE "Lancet," commenting on the resignation by Sir William Glyn-Jones of the office of Registrar and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, states that he first came into public view some thirty years ago as founder of an association to put down certain abuses in the trade of patent medicines which were oppressing the best sort of retail chemists. At that time, continues the "Lancet," the sale of some obviously quack nostrums was used by the less sempolous dynamics to extract containing the structure of the sale of some obviously quack nostrums was used by the less scrupulous druggists to attract customers to their shops, the articles being sold at prices which yielded no profit. Consequently, dispensing chemists who did not resort to advertising methods of this kind experienced a falling-off in their legitimate business. The new association [Proprietary Articles Trade Association] put a stop to the evil by bringing manufacturers, wholesale drug-gists and retail chemists together, with the result that regulations were made by which no proprietary medicine, the makers of which belonged to the association, could be sold below a fixed minimum price; any retailer who violated the rules was placed on a "stop list" and prevented from obtaining further supplies of any of the "protected" articles. The economics of this arrangement are not our concern, but it is well that doctors and the public should understand their fundamental object. By bringing together the members of all sections of the drug trade, Sir William Glyn-Jones showed that what pharmacy had long been looking for-namely, an organised plan of development—had been found. Those who saw in the movement nothing but a plan for securing to chemists a profit on proprietary medicines should appre-ciate now that the outcome has undoubtedly been for the public benefit. Sir William Glyn-Jones may have secured his dominant position in pharmacy by reaching the hearts of men in an obvious way, but he has used that position for very worthy motives: for instance, the formation of the Chemists' Defence Association, the severance from the Pharmaceutical Society's activities of the trading interests of pharmacy, the union of the Society with the British Pharmaceutical Society, and last but by no means least the establishment of the pharmacological laboratories. . . The retail pharmaceutical trade of Canada has selected for its principal executive officer a man with first-class claims for the post.

Mr. J. W. COOPER, Ph.C., the recently elected President of the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical

Society, was apprenticed at the dispensary of the Bradford Royal Infirmary, and it is a co-incidence that in the presidency of the branch he succeeds Mr. F. Foster, the present chief dispenser at that institution. Following his apprenticeship, Mr. Cooper had experience in the retail with two local pharmacists, and in the wholesale with Raimes & Co., York. Subsequently he was manager of the Mosley Street branch of Midgley, Ltd., Man-chester. During the war Mr. Cooper saw service in the Army, and in 1920 he was appointed to his



MR. J. W. COOPER, PH.C.

present post as lecturer in pharmacy and materia medica at the Bradford Municipal Technical College.

Mr. P. F. Berk (F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, 106 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.) made a record air trip to Nuremberg and back on Sunday, April 18, travelling a distance of 1,200 miles in just over 15½ hours, for a journey which by other available methods of travel would have taken at least 80 hours.

Mr. Berk received an urgent call to a business conference at Nuvemberg on Sunday afternoon, and he also ence at Nuremberg on Sunday afternoon, and he also wished to be present at an important interview in London at nine o'clock on Monday morning. He therefore engaged a special Imperial Airways machine to fly to Nuremberg and back. He left Croydon at six a.m. and, flying via Brussels, Cologne and Frankfort, landed at Nuremberg at 1.50 p.m. The conference concluded at 2.10, and the machine on the return journey passed over the English coast at Dover at 8.55 p.m., flying the remaining seventy miles to Croydon in the dark and landing at the aerodrome at 9.38 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL OIL EXHIBITION.—It is announced that the International Oil Exhibition, which was to have been held at the Crystal Palace this week, has been postponed until next year. The date is to be fixed later.

Post Office Pharmacists.—The Industrial Court of Arbitration has awarded the following scales for pharmacists engaged at the General Post Office : The assistant pharmacists engaged at the General Fost Property of the pharmacists, of whom there are three, are to receive a commencing salary of £160, rising to £220 by annual increments of £10. The chief pharmacist is to receive a commencing salary of £240, rising to £350 by £15 increments. These salaries are subject to a cost of living bonus in addition.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly

-At Morris Street, Hamilton, recently, the DICKSON.—At Morris Street, Hamilton, recently, wife of W. Dickson, chemist and druggist, of a son.

GLYN-JONES.—At 21 Woodland Way, London, N.13, on April 14, Kitty (née Melville), the wife of H. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

HALSALL.—At Nurse Tyson's Nursing Home, Orrell Park, Liverpool, on April 17, the wife of J. W. Halsall, M.P.S., of a daughter.

MACAULEY.—At Irish Street, Downpatrick, on April 8, the wife of J. Macauley, M.P.S.N.I., of a son.

Marriages

BUCKLAND—JACKSON.—At All Saints' Church, Childs Hill, on April 16, by the Rev. W. D. H. Petter, assisted by the Rev. Eric Barnes (cousin of the bride), Harold Winter Buckland (The Dodge & Olcott Co., essential oil distillers and merchants, 20 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3), youngest son of Mr. William Buckland, Southend, to Doris Barnes, younger daughter of the late Dr. Jackson, Chorley. Chorley.

GOODWIN-BARRIE.—At St. Matthew's U.F. Church, Glasgow, on April 14, Matthew Dean Goodwin to Mary Gertrude Barrie, L.D.S., eldest daughter of Mr. T. Stewart Barrie, M.B., Ch.B., chemist and druggist.

GREENALL — BOULTER.—At Surrey Street Church, Sheffield on April 19, Gilbert Greenall to Jessie Boulter, chemist and druggist, 3 Wadsley Lane.

Kent-Riley.—At Holy Trinity Church, Abergavenny, on April 15, Stanley Victor Kent, chemist and druggist, to Edna Riley.

RANSON—CUMMING.—At Golspie, on April 15, Robert Ranson to Grace Cumming, chemist and druggist, younger daughter of Mr. W. Cumming, chemist and druggist, Thurso.

Deaths

LATTY.—At Bristol, on April 15, Mr. George Albert Victor Latty, M.P.S., aged forty-one.

MORGAN.—At Cardiff, on April 15, Mr. Daniel Morgan, chemist and druggist, senior partner of D. Morgan & Co., chemists, 1 High Street and 1 Duke Street, Cardiff, Co., chemists, I High Street and I Duke Street, Cardiff, aged fifty. Mr. Morgan, who was a native of Aberdare, served his apprenticeship to Mr. W. T. Hicks, Ph.C., Duke Street, Cardiff, and qualified in 1899. He was a founder of the Cardiff Golf Club and a member of the Cardiff Rugby and Cricket Clubs. Mr. Morgan leaves a widow and two sons. The Cardiff Pharmacists' Association was represented at the funeral, which took place on April 19, by Mr. A. S. Johnson, chemist and druggist.

WRATTEN.—On April 8, Mr. F. C. L. Wratten, founder of Wratten & Wainwright, photographic plate manufacturers, aged eighty-six. Mr. Wratten, who commenced business with the late Mr. H. Wainwright in the 'seventies, was one of the first to manufacture gelatin dry plates on a commercial scale.

WRIDE.—The funeral of the late Mr. F. B. Wride, chemist and druggist, Southampton, whose death was recorded in our issue of April 17 (p. 563), took place at Southampton Cemetery on April 16, when there was a large attendance. Among the pharmacists present were Messrs. H. Jewell (chairman of the Southampton and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Southampton Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union), F. C. Young (President of the Southampton Chemists' Social and Athletic Club), W. Atkinson, W. A. Clarke, H. Ferryman, W. J. Fisk, R. H. Fowler, A. L. Hodges, R. Latto, W. Martin, Ph.C., W. J. Pearson, and W. G. Smith. The firm of F. B. Wride & Co. was represented

by Messrs. Claude Cole, H. Gay, S. G. Cousins, I. Duncan, W. G. Tate, and L. S. Orchard, Mrs. Howell, Miss Edith Lillington, and Miss Sibley; and others present included Alderman J. Hollis, J.P., Mr. H. Glasspool, J.P., Mrs. G. H. Bishop, Mr. Henry White (representing the Hampshire Insurance Committee), and Mr. F. Staed (representing the Southampton Insurance Committee). Steed (representing the Southampton Insurance Committee. A Southampton correspondent (21/4) writes :-

Essentially a man of affairs, he brought to whatever matter he was interested in an untiring energy and a boundmatter he was interested in an untiring energy and a boundless enthusiasm, and no work was too tedious or no task too
distasteful that promised in any way to further the cause
he was advocating. He was intensely devoted to pharmacy,
not only as a means to a livelihood, but also in the advancement of pharmacy itself, and he could not have taken more
interest in the Insurance Act if he had himself been author
of that measure. In the bad old days, when there
was no early closing of shops, he introduced a weekly halfholiday in Southampton and promoted a public agitation in
support of that boon. Local shop assistants of an earlier
generation owed to him a debt of gratitude. His time
was ever at the disposal of his friends, and his wide knowledge of human nature made his advice frequently of great
benefit. His place in local public life will be difficult to
fill, and in the pharmaceutical world of Southampton almost
impossible

RADERMACHER.—At 31 King Edward Gardens, Acton, London, W., on April 15, Mr. Charles John Radermacher, Ph.C., aged ninety-four.
Mr. Radermacher com-

menced his apprenticeship at Glastonbury in 1847, and gained further experience in London, chiefly at the retail shop in the Poultry then carried on by Corbyn, Stacey & Co. After passing the Major examination in 1855, he took a business in New Cavendish Street, W.1; one of his apprentices was the late Mr. Michael Carteighe, afterwards President of the Pharmaceutical Society from 1882 to 1896. Mr. Radermacher followed Mr. Pharmaceutical Carteighe's career with great interest, and made a speech at 17 Bloomsbury Square on the occasion of his pupil



MR. C. J. RADERMACHER, PH.C.

receiving the Pcreira medal in 1863. During the apprenticeship, however, Mr. Radermacher disposed of his business to Mr. Sampson and removed to 173 Sloane Street. He eventually disposed of this pharmacy to Mr. A. S. Amoore, and retired in 1875. He is survived by a widow.

Recent Patents

Abstracts of specifications of recently-granted patents for inventions. The complete specification (1s. each including postage) of any British patent can be obtained from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on quoting the name of the patentee and the number of the patent.

Complex Gold Compounds .- A gold salt is made to act upon a heterocyclic compound derived from thiourea (other than a thiobenzimidazole), or upon a compound derived from thiourea in which the thiourea residue does not form part of a closed ring structure, e.g., a solution of thiohydantoic acid in water and caustic soda is mixed with hydrochloric acid and potassium auri-bromide added. (Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning. 234,772.)

Arsenic Compound.—A process for the manufacture of monoacyl derivatives of amino-arylarseno compounds, consisting in reducing a mixture of 3-amino-4-oxyphenyl-arsinic acid, 3-acetylamino-4-oxyphenyl-arsinic acid and sodium carbonate, or by bringing an arylarsenious oxide or an aryldichlorarsine into reaction with an acylamino-arylarsine, or by the interaction of an acylamino-aryl-arsenious oxide or an acylamino-aryldichloroarsine with an arylarsine. (G. Newbery and May & Baker, Ltd. 248,523.)

Trade Notes

ZENOBIA, LTD.—An illustrated article describing the works of Zenobia, Ltd., at Loughborough, appeared in the "Loughborough Monitor and Herald" of April 8.

Poison Bottles.—The "Eton" poison bottle, which is advertised and illustrated in this issue, is a development of the ribbed and cornered variety. There is a flat side for the purpose of affixing the label.

MUTAX DRY-CLEANING BRUSH.—Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester, supply on request a booklet giving details of the Mutax dry-cleaning brush. A feature of the brush is that it has a reservoir for supplying liquid to the brush.

PRIZE COMPETITION RESULT.—M. Valentine, Ltd., 46A Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, announce the result of the prize competition which was organised earlier in the year in connection with Valentine's extract for colouring grey hair.

Mothersill's remedy for seasickness is to be extensively advertised in the Press. Mothersill Remedy Co., I.td., 92 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, will send trade terms and full particulars to chemists on receiving a post-card request

"PIXIE" FEEDING BOTTLE.—Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, have brought out the Pixie feeding bottle, the special feature of which is that it can be safely boiled without risk of breakage. Particulars are given in Messrs. Southall's advertisement.

SHOPFITTINGS AND STATIONERY.—Dudley & Co., Ltd., 451 Holloway Road, London, N.7, have published a new illustrated list dealing with the various shopfittings and accessories, also stationery articles. Many of the items listed would be of great utility in the pharmacy.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE. — Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., manufacturers and importers of essential oils and aromatic chemicals, 32 Cliff Street, New York, announce that their Canadian representative, Mr. H. W. Mitchell, is now located in Montreal, at Room B6, Board of Trade Building (telephone, Main 3233), from which point he will periodically cover the entire Dominion of Canada in the interests of his firm.

VINOLIA PREMIER SOAP.—Vinolia Co., Ltd., Lever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4, have special advertisements appearing at present in the chief London and provincial newspapers which should stimulate the sale of Vinolia soap. Reprints of these are supplied for affixing to chemists' windows. The company also supply ministure cakes of Vinolia Premier soap for free distribution during British Empire shopping weeks. These are sent with orders for certain quantities of the soap orders for certain quantities of the soap.

"EXPANDA" CUFF LINKS .- Stratton & Co., Ltd., Balmoral Works, Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, send for our inspection a pair of the "Expanda" cuff links which they manufacture. The special feature of the links is that one side is fitted with a small chain actuated by a spring so that when it is required to pull up the sleeves this can be effected without removing the links. For medical men and others who frequently have occasion to pull up the shirt sleeves for the purpose of sterilising the hands the links should be of great service. The manufacturers tell us that the spring is practically unbreakable.

ARAUCARIA OIL.—We have received from Plaistowe & ARAUCARIA OIL.—We have received from Plaistowe & Co., Ltd., King's Cross, London, a sample of araucaria oil produced by their principals, Plaimar, Ltd., essential oil distillers, Perth, West Australia. This oil, a comparatively new product, is distilled from a species of pine and is in the form of a soft resinous paste with a pleasant aromatic odour suggestive of geraniol and pine oil. It has been recommended for use in the soap trade. recent shipment, on analysis, was found to have the following constants: s.g. at 15.5° C., 0.971; optical rotation, +20° 6; refractive index at 20° C., 1.5088; ester value, 14.93; ester value after acetylation, 169.86; solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol, 1 in 4 vols.

Napoleon relics.—It is appropriate that H. R. Napp, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, 3 & 4 Clements Inn, Kingsvay, London, W.C.2, who use the Napoleon bust as a trade-mark, should have acquired some genuine Napoleon relics, lately the property of Mr. C. J. Warden, to whom

they descended from his grandfather, William Warden, R.N. (1777-1849), surgeon of H.M.S. "Nort emberland," which conveyed Napolson to St. Helena. The relics which which conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena. The relies which they have acquired are the following: (1) One of Napoleon's teeth, presented to O'Meara, who extracted it. (2) A pair of gold knee buckles, which Napoleon himself took off and gave to Warden. This gift was mentioned in the "Newcastle Courant," dated August 9, 1816. (3) The Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, worn by Napoleon at Waterloo. (4) A lock of Napoleon's hair, set as a brooch and inscribed with his name, Napoleon Bonaparte. Messrs. Napp will be glad to show these relies to those who are interested.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," April 21, 1926.)

"Cellaqua," "Celaqua," and "Cellomat"; for chemicals
(1). By J. S. Craig & Co., Ltd., 85-127 Portman Street,
Kinning Park, Glasgow. 467,631/632/633. (Associated.)

"Raymonds Solution" on label device, including heads of
horse, dogs and bull ("Raymonds" disclaimed); for
veterinary embrocations and ointments (2). By Neville
& Raymond, Ltd., Rickmansworth Road, Watford.
465,791.

"Sapalcol"; for disinfecting substances (2), and for perfumery (48). By Sapalcol Aktiengesellschaft für Phar-

APALCOL''; for disinfecting substances (2), and for perfumery (48). By Sapalcol Aktiengesellschaft für Pharmazeutische U. Kosmetische Praparate, 31 Vorgebirgstrasse, Köln-Ehrenfeld, Germany. 465,422/424. (Associated) ciated.)

ciated.)

"REDONIA": for chemicals (2). By Chapman & Son (Grimsby), Ltd., 235 Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby. 468,219.

"ITAMIN": for a medicinal preparation of fish oil and eggs (3). By R. Eilersen Aktieselskab, 24 Kronprinsessegade, Copenhagen, Denmark. 463,531.

"GELOCHIN": for a medicine for malaria (3). By Achille Sclavo, 3 via Cavallerizzo, Siena, Italy. 465,482.

"ATHOYL": for limiment (3). By E. Thwaites and C. B. Pain, 35 The Common, London, S.E.18. 466,155.

"NASCIODINE": for medicinal chemicals (3). By T. M. Davis, 37 Coventry Street, London, W.1. 466,274.

"REOBIL": for all goods (3). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 227 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 467,820.

Industry in Basle, 227 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 457,820.

"QUICKSPEED"; for a medicinal foot paste (3). By A. Lee, First Avenue, Leeds Road, Wakefield. 467,835.

"THE COMFORT," on oblong device including horse-hoe at each corner ("Comfort" disclaimed); for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By M. De Vere & Co., 19 Fore Street Avenue, London, E.C.2. 458,748.

"EDRU"; for vacuum flasks, etc. (13 and 14). By E. Druiff & Co., Ltd., 39 George Street, Parade, Birmingham, 466,088; 467,826. (Associated.)

"Kia-ora Orange Delight" and "Kia-ora Orange Blossom"; for beverages, etc. (42). By Kia-Ora, Ltd., 35 Rushworth Street, London, S.E.1. 465,832/883. (Associated.)

Street, London, S.E.I. 403,682/863. (Associated.)

"Vilero": for mineral waters, etc. (44). By Vile Brothers, 109 Alma Street, Newport, Mon. 467,481.

"ESSENTOL": for all goods (48). By The Semprelin Co., Ltd., 18 Leather Lane, London, E.C.1. 467.873.

"VEL-O-VAR": for perfumery, etc. (48). By Similax, Ltd., 1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 467,200.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

hand suppliers of the underment

E/204. Advol hand cleanser

M/154. American soap (for
cleaning parrot)

B/204. Aniezone Exterminine

M/214. Atico (for urinary disorders)

G/164. "Beë" (l'Abeille) brand
castile soap (London
supply)

B/144. Corn file, fixed on
black wooden handle

B/204. Dr. Gonner's Acurin for

B/204. Dr. Gonner's Acurin for rheumatism M/154. Dr. Jon asthma Jones' liquor for M/154. Elcambio vegetable

M/164. Elcambio vegetable
hair oil
M/164. Granby enema
S/164. Paul Richards' Ideal
bandages
E/204. Pyriline tooth-paste
N/214. Refills for Horsey's
fibre tooth brushes
D/204. Rubber puff in rubber
case

T/214. Wilkinson's

powders Zomine Food (London supply)

Observations and Reflections By Xrayser III

Dr. Edwin Smith,

to whom you refer as addressing a conference of nurses, is evidently a man with sound ideas on the subject of handling poisons. He realises that the present poisons regulations are far from perfect, being very drastic so far as chemists are concerned, while very unsatisfactory in other directions. I was particularly interested to observe his comment on the too free use of the words "Poison" and "Poisonous," because many of us are greatly concerned about the entirely reckless way in which we are nowadays compelled to label comparatively harmless things as "Poison," while we are not in sympathy with the policy underlying the use of the word "Poisonous." In the same issue as contains the report of Dr. Smith's remarks (C. & D., April 17, p. 580) you have a correspondent stating how, in his experience, the habitual use of the word "Poison" induces people to ignore it. Against our better judgment we are continually being compelled to call "Wolf, wolf" when there is no real occasion for it; and in the long run the public will suffer.

In One Respect

Dr. Smith would appear to be in need of enlightenment. He thinks the word "Poisonous" on labels tends to mislead by suggesting something of lesser virulence, hardly calling for the more definite name of "Poison." He ought to be told that this peculiar discrimination is due to the policy which, while making the sale of poisons as troublesome a matter as possible to chemists, allows unqualified persons to sell certain poisons with impunity rather than restrict their sale to chemists. If a poisonous article is in considerable demand for technical purposes, and any sort of a case for non-restriction can be put up to the authorities by the manufacturers, we are told that the public will suffer considerable inconvenience if the sale of the article is restricted to us, though we may be as thick on the ground as the unqualified traders who are permitted to handle things they know nothing about. I wonder if the suggestion has ever been made that doctors who take a real interest in the subject of the distribution of poisons should be approached by the pharmaceutical authorities, and have a clear case presented to them for securing practical modification of the present very unsatisfactory methods of regulating the supply of poisons generally.

"Pharmacist First,"

whose letter you published in your last week's issue (p. 580), can hardly have realised how oddly his first two sentences would read. Singling out my approval of a statement made by Mr. Thomas Marns, to the effect that it does not pay to occupy valuable space with displays of articles that the public "know" they must come to us for, he retorts with the question, "But do they know it"? If they "know," they must know. That seems obvious. I should like to add that if the public need constantly reminding that the pharmacy is the proper place to buy drugs and chemicals, the fault must be that of chemists who have done their utmost to encourage the public to think of their pharmacies as places where drugs and chemicals are the last thing to be thought of. In my fairly prolonged experience drugs bought at the grocer's are not, as a rule, so highly esteemed as those purchased from chemists, particularly if they are required for internal use. Meanwhile, I am prepared to go all the way with "Pharmacist First" on his main point—that the pharmacist should do everything possible to combat public ignorance as to what his proper business is.

Medicated Wool

in sealed packets has been causing trouble to chemists in certain areas, and I am surprised to find that it has been found necessary to inform one Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee that chemists do not pack cotton wool (C. & D.; April 17, p. 573). One would

have expected the pharmacists on this subcommittee to protest against the chemist who supplied the packet of wool in question being called upon to suffer such indignity as appears to have been imposed upon him, and it seems incredible that the two pharmaceutical representatives on the subcommittee should have agreed to fine the chemist. This sale of packets which the regulations require us to receive ready packed and sealed will need to be the subject of serious protest if cases like that reported are to be brought against us.

The Retail Price

of drugs is a matter which used to serve for sarcastic remarks at the expense of the chemist. When I have been obliged to purchase such goods on my holidays I, too, have experienced a twist in the pocket which has caused me to make a wry face. The pharmacist has no difficulty in justifying his prices, but I think there are but few who know how completely he was defended by the author of "The Wealth of Nations" in the chapter on "Wages and Profit." He says: "Apothecaries' profit is become a bye-word, denoting something uncommonly extravagant. This great apparent profit, however, is frequently no more than the reasonable wages of labour. The skill of an apothecary is a much more and more delicate matter than that of any artificer whatever; and the trust which is reposed in him is of much greater importance. . . . His reward, therefore, ought to be suitable to his skill and his trust; and it arises generally from the price at which he sells his drugs. But the whole drugs which the best employed apothecary in a large market flown will sell in a year may not perhaps cost him above thirty or forty pounds. Though he should sell them, therefore, for three or four hundred, or at a thousand per cent. profit, this may frequently be no more than the reasonable wages of his labour, charged, in the only way in which he can charge them, upon the price of his drugs. The greater part of the apparent profit is real wages disguised in the garb of profit."

The Practice of Smoking

was not unknown in civilised countries before the introduction of the Indian weed. Perhaps the best-known herb used in this manner was the coltsfoot, the Bhxov of Hippocrates and the Tussilago of the Latins. Dioscorides and Pliny the Elder both tell us that it was smoked for the relief of obstinate coughs. The latter says "that if it be burnt upon coales of Cypresse wood, the smoke or perfume thereof received or drunk through a pipe or tunnell [per infurnibulum] into the mouth is singular for an old cough" (Holland's translation). It has continued to be used in this way until the present day; in fact it is, I believe, the chief ingredient in what is known as British herb tobacco. The preparation of coltsfoot with which I first became acquainted was the coltsfoot rock in the form of fluted bacilli which had a pronounced flavour of anise and was, therefore, most acceptable to the palate of a small boy. The many local names for this plant have fairly obvious meanings. The shape of its well-known leaves accounts for such as ass's foot, bull-foot, clatter-clogs (Cumberland), colt-herb, foal-foot, foile-foot hoofs, horse-hoof, horse-hoof, and sow-foot. "Gowan," which it shares with many other plants, is a reference to the golden colour of its flowers. The appearance of the flowers before the leaves is responsible for "Son-before-the-Father" ("Filius ante Patrem"). There are other names not so easily accounted for, such as "dishalaga" and "tushaian," which surely are degraded forms of Tussilago.

LECTURING at the recent Optical Convention in London on "The Largest and Smallest Stars," Professor A. S. Eddington said that the giant star Betelgeuse in Orion was so large that the whole of the earth's orbit would go inside it. It was made of gas as light as air, but red-hot. The companion star, which formed a double star with Sirius, on the other hand, was so condensed that a ton of its matter went to a cubic inch, and although its mass was four-fifths that of the sun, it was never seen until 1862, when it was discovered accidentally by an optician who was trying a new 18-in. object glass.

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Editorial Articles

Rates of Profit

The allocation of rates of profit always appears to lead to some misunderstanding when price lists are quoted as a guide. This was well shown in a letter which we published in the correspondence columns last week. There are two definite styles of lists: one is to quote a selling price based on what is called experience or a competitive basis, but which is better defined as guesswork, seeing that it usually bears no relation to the net profit. It is contended that ammon. carb. coml. may on this basis be sold at 11d. per oz. instead of the 2d. allowed in the C. & D. Retail and Dispensing Price List, and on the surface the statement seems to those who put it forward as unanswerable. The analysis of hundreds of returns of the retail sale of drugs and chemicals shows that it is just this little bit of paring down profit which cannot possibly bring sufficient extra business to cover the loss, and is the cause of many of the poor balancesheets submitted to us from every part of Great Britain. It is stated also that a rarer drug may be given almost the same rate of profit as a common one. Though this is not quite true, yet, if there is a closeness, there is a reason for it resulting from an extraordinary number of analyses of sales and returns. To quote price against price is fallacious unless one knows the cost, and in the C. & D. Retail and Dispensing Price List the only sound method is taken of stating costs. Without this solid foundation no prices possess any intrinsic value as a guide. Argument based on so-called experience is simply working in a vicious circle which leads to lower and lower profits, making business unremunerative. In the case of a prescription quoted last week it was stated that "2d. was stuck on for luck," but the strange thing was shown that distilled water was not charged The C. & D. List covers an infinite variety of details, each of which is taken into fullest consideration with the one object in view that each item should start from a unit cost basis, bear its full proportion of overhead charges, allowance for wastage, time consumed, and at the end show its quota of true net profit. Without such care in considering each item from thousands of bona-fide returns, no price list is a trustworthy guide in modern business. Price lists cannot be constructed for stunts or competition with so-called store prices, because the basic foundation is missing and is a variant. No matter what other name may be given to this form of trading, common-sense and practical business men call it cutting prices, leading to poor balance sheets. We say it advisedly, from the large number of annual returns received by us for our opinion, that the sound way to obtain satisfactory results is to take a stated cost basis and to add a pro rata composite profit to each item on a true costing system. This receives ample confirmation from all parts of the country, where the C. & D. Retail and Dispensing Price List becomes more and more, when doubt arises over charges, the final court of appeal.

Royal Commission on Health Insurance III. Extension of Benefits

THE Royal Commission, in its review of the whole scheme of National Health Insurance, suggested no radical change in the existing arrangements; indeed, it is stated quite clearly in the report that "National Health Insurance has established its position as a permanent feature of the social system in this country, and should be continued on its present basis." The Insurance service has grown to be one of the principal health services of the country. In the opinion of the Commission, all the medical services organised by the State will continue to expand in scope, and will apply to an increasing range of persons. All these services should be brought into the closest possible relationship with each other, and the Insurance medical service should be fully co-ordinated with the other services. Medical benefit has been a valuable element in the scheme, but its value has been somewhat impaired because the medical service available for insured persons has necessarily been restricted to a general practitioner service. It has been one of the aims of the Commission to eliminate this defect, 'and suggestions are made for the establishment of a specialist Unfortunately, in considering any future developments questions of finance must be taken into account; and the Commission reluctantly comes to this conclusion :-

That the financial burden of the various social services is at the present time so great in proportion to the productive capacity of the country, and so much in advance of what is provided in countries which are our trade competitors, that no extensions of benefit involving substantial additional expenditure should be contemplated now or in the immediate future, but that any immediate changes in the scheme of National Health Insurance should be limited to such as are possible within its present financial resources. [14]

There is one important aspect of the Insurance scheme with which chemists are not brought directly into contact, namely, the provision by approved societies of what are known as additional benefits. The National Insurance Act provided that societies which were able to accumulate funds, by economical working, could use these funds to provide additional benefits for their members. The nature of these benefits is set out in the Act, Many societies have been able to supplement the normal benefits secured to all insured persons by the Act, but the scheme has proved unsatisfactory in actual working for three reasons:-(1) These benefits have only been available for members of societies with surplus funds; (2) the additional benefits supplied have not been uniform for all societies, even when they purport to be the same kind of benefit; and (3) when it has been necessary to make arrangements with professional bodies for the provision of treatment benefits, these arrangements have not been uniform, and have lacked authority. With regard to these differences between the additional benefits provided, the Commission came to this conclusion :-

That while the possibility of the existence of differences in the benefits provided by different societies may justifiably be continued as a feature of the scheme of National Health Insurance, the disparities which have emerged are greater than are expedient in the interests of the insured community regarded as a whole, and some mitigation of these inequalities is desirable. [40]

It is therefore recommended that half of the surplus funds which may in the future accumulate to the credit of the various societies shall be placed in a central pool to be redistributed among all societies, for the provision of extra benefits to insured persons. The Commission further recommends:—

That where a treatment benefit has been so widely adopted as an additional benefit as to be available for a largo proportion of the total insured population, the negotiations as to terms and conditions of service with the profession by whom the service is provided should be undertaken by the central departments, and that the organisation and supervision of the service should rest with those departments either directly or through the agency of the local bodies responsible for the administration of medical benefits. [29]

The Commission makes suggestions as to the directions in which the present benefits should be extended. A short list is quoted in which extension of medical benefit and provision of dental treatment appear first and fourth respectively. There are two additional benefits which have been very popular in the past—namely, dental and ophthalmic treatment—but owing to lack of funds it is suggested that the present arrangements as to dental benefit should continue. The Commission states:—

That while a complete dental service available to the whole insured population would be an eminently desirable addition to the Insurance scheme, no such chango is financially practicable at present, and that therefore the general arrangements for dental services under additional benefit schemes be continued. [53]

Ophthalmic benefit, however, is to be recognised as part of the expert or specialist treatment recommended by the Commission. This is an extension of the existing medical benefit, and the scheme is to be financed through the funds made available by pooling the surpluses of the approved societies. Several witnesses before the Commission urged the extension of medical benefit to the dependants of insured persons; but the Commission, after giving careful consideration to this proposal, came to the following conclusion:—

That owing to considerations arising from a survey of the development of the various medical services provided or supervised by the State, and having regard to the very large cost involved, no extension in the direction of provision of medical benefit for the dependants of insured persons be made. [55]

The extension of the scope of medical benefit falls under three heads: (1) Expert medical advice and treatment for persons who can travel to meet the specialist. (For these patients arrangements might be made for attendance at the specialist's own consulting rooms, at the out-patient department of a hospital, or at clinics established by the local authority.) (2) Expert advice for patients unable to travel. (This involves the provision of a domiciliary consultant service.) (3) Laboratory services. (Under this head are included microscopical, bacteriological and chemical examinations and tests.) This expert out-patient service is intended to cover all the out-patient services which specialists now give as a class, and is designed to supplement the general practitioner service which is at present available for insured This extension of medical benefit would be provided not by way of development of the out-patient work of the hospitals, but through an independent scheme organised by Insurance Committees or their successors throughout the country under the general direction of the Ministry of Health. Provision is to be made fort he closest co-operation between the general practitioners and the specialists, and any practitioner possessing the requisite qualifications would be entitled to undertake this specialist work. The Commissioners suggest that an extension of medical benefit on these lines could be provided for the 15,000,000 insured persons in Great Britain at a cost of about £1,500,000 per annum, and they state that the results in the way of extending the scope of the medical diagnosis and treatment which insured persons now receive and of spreading expert knowledge and modern methods among the general practitioners themselves would fully justify this expenditure.

The Sugar Situation

(CONSIDERABLE interest was aroused last week among sugar operators in Mincing Lane owing to the official announcement from Cuba as to action having been approved of by the government towards cutting down this season's crop by ten per cent., based on the recent estimate of 5,200,000 tons. This would point to a vield of about 4,700,000 tons, and compares with the actual out-turn last season of about 5,175,000 tons-or approximately half a million tons less. This news obviously imparted some liveliness to dealings in ' to which the market had been unaccustomed "futures. for some time past, and at the same time home refiners seized the opportunity of raising their terms substantially while adopting a decidedly more reserved attitude as to the negotiation of forward contracts. The outlook for sugar, as described in our issue of March 6 last (pp. 339-40), has been modified first by the recent report that the Java crop now about to be harvested is expected to show a deficit of 10 to 15 per cent. in consequence of damage by drought, and latterly by events in Cuba, so that in a sensitive market, prices helped by covering operations were approximately restored to the level current in the earlier part of February. Unforeseen circumstances have intervened regarding the main cane crops mentioned, the combined yield of which, against the previous season should represent a setback of about three-quarter million tons; the net surplus out of this season's world's resources, which is placed at well over 24 million tons, will therefore be rendered of more manageable proportions. Cuban Government restrictions on sugar production as a matter of self-protection against threatening unremunerative conditions in their own industry, is a novel feature confronting the world's markets, while proposals to that effect had already been closely studied for some little time past by the Planters' Association, besides some control being officially exercised over export sales. Even the question was suggested as to the desirability of about half a million tons of this season's surplus being retained or financed by the Cuban Government. So far as can be gathered, legislation is to be resorted to in order to place a limit on planters' operations, and thus to guard against overproduction at least for the next two years, presumably in view of the rapid restoration of keen competition by European beet-producing countries. In consequence of the sugar famine experienced during the war period and for some years after, European countries were greatly indebted to Cuba for the extraordinarily rapid development of her sugar resources, but it was obviously to be expected that the European beet sugar industry would in time be re-established on pre-war lines, although this process has been already fully accomplished, and even sooner than had been anticipated. In the opinion of a well-known Mincing Lane authority, it is not easy to imagine how the Cuban scheme is to be worked, or what effect it is likely to have on the world's markets. It is thought, however, that the effect will be felt in all producing countries, and sooner or later will not fail to stimulate the development of production outside of Cuba, especially in the European beet-producing centres. Meanwhile, the fact has to be noted that there has been indication of a further expansion of beet sugar production on the Continent, including Russia, and in this country. Therefore it is perhaps premature to assume that, in view of another good world's surplus this season, say about 500,000 to 750,000 tons, the new impetus given to the market on the upward grade will develop to any very important extent, although the more active months of consumption are being entered upon, and may, given favourable weather conditions, induce

trade distributors to lay in good stocks under the improved aspect of the market. More significant perhaps than the policy of control and restriction embarked upon by the Cuban Government is the fact that there has been a serious outbreak of strike troubles on the Cuban railways, whereby the movement of the crop may become badly handicapped, although, on the other hand, there has been already a large accumulation of stocks at the seaboard, the total of which amounts to about one and a quarter million tons, which is well in excess of this time last year. Consumption in Europe having proved distinctly disappointing so far this season, after a very large increase/last season, and Russia having been rendered self-supplying (thanks to her large crop increase this season), instead of being compelled to make big importations, as happened last year, this has naturally resulted in such large producing countries like Germany and Czecho-Slovakia now being up against a considerable difficulty in disposing of their accumulated surplus. The combined exportable surplus in these the two leading European producing countries, as a matter of fact, after allowing for domestic needs, is still heavy, at roughly one million tons; and it is not surprising that, owing to the recent depression and the disappointing financial results accrued to their industry this season, the sowings in either country for the next crop were cut down by fully five per cent., according to Mr. Licht's estimate. Barring Russia and France, which countries have added to their acreage (France showing an increase of about 20 per cent.), all other important European countries reduced their sowings, so that Mr. Licht's estimates of the European areas are rather bullish on the whole as regards exporting countries As we pointed out before, considerably larger quantities of preferential sugars have been coming into this country, which, in addition to the increasing production of home-grown beet sugar, has made the filling of our requirements far less dependent on imports of foreign or full-duty sugar, and on account of the abnormally heavy surplus stocks held in home ports, as indicated by the official returns given below, home refiners can easily dispense with further purchases from Cuba for some time to come. This, together with the fact that large stocks still exist in Northern Europe, is naturally the main reason for the difficulty now experienced by Cuba in securing any very important European outlet for her sugar. The analysis of the

Board of Trade statistics is as follows :-Increase or decrease on the year 1925 1926 Total tons 1924 U.K. imports (Jan.-March) of raw sugar U.K. imports total of raw and refined (Jan.-316,029 257,930 352,627 94.697+ 427,485 430,952 514,308 83,356+ U.K. consumption (Jan.-322,766 377,878 365,556 12.322 __ March) U.K. bonded stocks on 253,950 185,750 482,550 296,800+

It will be seen that out of our total imports of all sugars for the three months, amounting to 514,308 tons, the proportion of raw sugar accounted for represents 352,627 tons, while less refined sugar came in last month than for March last year. Based ou the average monthly home consumption for the three months at 121,852 tons, the stocks shown on March 31 were thus well in excess of two months' requirements, which has to be taken into consideration and must tend to keep down new importations, at least for awhile. Fears of the handicap to railway transport in Cuba and an extension of the American demand may possibly lead to further advancing markets; but the fact remains that the world's visible supply recorded last week at 4,458,000 tons was considerably over a million tons greater than a year previous.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

Council Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on April 13, Mr. Richard Blair (President) in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present: Mr. G. A. McLean Lee (Vice-President), Mr. D. M. Watson (Treasurer), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. J. A. Mitchell, Messrs. W. F. Kirby, Joseph Gorry, James Fleming, John Smith, Wm. P. J. Gannon, R. E. Campbell, David Warwick, George Brown, Patrick Liston, F. J. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Fred. Storey, Denis J. Nugent, Patrick Brooke Kelly, and James McCormack. The President, before commencing, welcomed three new Councillors, Messrs. Fleming, Warwick, and Liston, who returned thauks.

who returned thanks.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

The REGISTRAR (Miss E. C. Grene) submitted a letter from Dr. John J. O'Donnell, L.A.H., 78 Amiens Street, Dublin, requesting registration as a pharmaceutical chemist, and enclosing the registration fee. It was decided to great the application decided to grant the application.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following wrote notifying changes of address:—Mr. J. Rowland Guiler, Ph.C., to 116 North Road, Strandtown, Belfast; and Mr. Arthur E. Welsh, Ph.C., to the Medical Hall, Dunfanaghy, co. Donegal.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION

The following, who submitted certificates from other bodies, were admitted to Preliminary registration:

Mr. A. W. Hendy, "Calderdale," Grace Park Road,
Drumcondra, Dublin; Mr. Thomas E. Hannan, Frankfort House, Dartry, co. Dublin; and Mr. Michael J.
Carroll, 8 William Street, Limerick

STANDARD OF EXAMINATIONS

Mr. Brooke Kelly proposed :--

That the Preliminary and Licence examinations be revised so as to raise the standard of those examinations, and that the matter be referred to the Legislation Subcommittee.

He said he wanted the standard of their Preliminary examination raised with a view to getting a better type of apprentice. A laboratory and school course was required to train their students, not to pass examinations merely, but, from a practical knowledge, to know how to handle research work, physiological standardisation, biochemical research, analysis of foods and disinfectant standardisation. The laboratory was required, not alone to teach, but to be at the disposition of pharmacists for checking their products from time to time. The lack ϵ f a chemical industry was unfortunately only too apparent in Ireland. They could never attempt successfully to establish such an industry without proper practical training in their school. Their Irish gas companies were failing through want of someone who would develop side lines such as disinfectants, coal-tar products, acceptain at a Daysloyment could not take place in this saccharin, etc. Development could not take place in this direction until their students received a thoroughly practical course in their laboratory when it would be ready, and in other places suitable for their training. For the Preliminary examination he proposed that geometry should include the first, second and third books of Euclid; and he desired that there should again be included in the course theoretical chemistry, elementary physics, mechanics, and the rudiments of botany. These subjects should be made obligatory. With reference to the Licence examination he did not see included in the syllabus of the chemistry course radium, colloids, salvarsan and other allied arsenics, and many other preparations which pharmacists were probably asked for day after day. These and any other new products should be included. Such subjects as fermentation principles with relation to sugars, urine analysis, qualitative and quantitative estimation of albumin, and other subjects which would be very useful from a practical point of view were not mentioned. In the materia medica cluded in the course theoretical chemistry, elementary

course the biological standardisation of aconite, aconitine, digitalis, cannabis indica, ergot, adrenalin, pituitrin, squill and strophanthus might well be added to the syllabus. A short course in anatomy as it bears on the animals used in biological standardisation, and collecting of glandular products, might also be included, as well as sterilisation, in general, of dressings and solutions for hypodermic administration, choice of glasses for ampulse preparation of servines and vaccines, propagations and poules, preparation of serums and vaccines, poisons and their antidotes. He thought the professors and examiners might be consulted in this matter. A laboratory for the testing of everything connected with pharmacy would be something to begin with, and they could expand as they went along.

The President: These are very sweeping changes.
Mr. Brooke Kelly: They are. But modern pharmacy demands everything that is there. On the Continent, in America, South America, Bulgaria, and Turkey they are doing everything that is mentioned there. Even the Turks have barred out galenicals, so that the pharmacist may be forced to make his own.

Mr. WATSON: Even in England they are doing things

like that.

Mr. Brooke Kelly said he had not mentioned England because it was so familiar to them. They had the new laboratory in London. It just showed them the way. The President: In a measure I agree with you.

Mr. Brooke Kelly asked when a doctor suggested that their tincture of digitalis was inert, and they did not know whether it was or not, would it not be a very nice thing if they had a laboratory where it could be examined for a small fee? They were told by the doctors that pharmacy was a dead letter.

Mr. McCormack seconded the resolution.

The PRESIDENT said that a great many of the things suggested by Mr. Brooke Kelly were ouite necessary. He agreed with him about the analysis of urine and specimens like that. Pharmacists had to do that occasionally, but they were never offered a fee. People expected it to be done gratis.

Mr. Nugent: Could you recover a fee?

The President: I think not. We do it to oblige the customers, and they are grateful.

Mr. Brooke Kelly: On the Continent a man cannot have his life insured unless he has a full analysis of his urine, and that is done by a pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Watson; They are not pharmaceutical chemists

Mr. BROOKE KELLY said that in France they were educated at the School of Pharmacy, and they graduated

from the University of Paris.

Mr. Watson: The training of the *pharmacicn* in France and of the *apothche* in the Teutonic countries has been quite different from ours, unfortunately for us, and the tide has gone past us. I would agree with Mr. Brooke Kelly that if the status of the pharmacist can be raised so as to work in these things it would be all to the good. Sir William Glyn-Jones rubbed that into us when he was here in December twelve months—that if we didn't look out aventhing the property of the pharmacist in the status of the pharmacist can be raised to the pharmacist and the pharmacist can be raised to the pharmacist and the pharmacist can be raised to the pharmacist can be raised so as to work in these things it would be all to the pharmacist can be raised so as to work in these things it would be all to the good. that if we didn't look out everything would go past us. Different clinics are being conducted, and their supplies go elsewhere than from the chemist. But it is not fair to compare the pharmacien of France or the apotheke of the Teutonic countries with us, because their training is better, and they are more of the professional class than in England.

Mr. Brooke Kelly: In France there is the pharmacien

Mr. Brooke Kelly: In France there is the pharmacien de 1 iere classe. There is no second class.

Mr. Storey said he would like to support a good many of the things that Mr. Brooke Kelly had brought forward. The first thing they wanted was to get men who would study these things, men of the type who would be able to take them in. Let them look at the failures at each of their examinations. More than 50 per cent. went down. Was the standard too high? Were they going to aim at getting a better class of men into the business? If they were then they must start with the matriculation standard or something of that kind. And if they did that, would they get the men or would they not? In the North a great many of them were anxious to get the matriculaa great many of them were anxious to get the matriculaition standard for entrance to pharmacy. But it was just a chance whether the pharmaceutical chemists

throughout the country would agree. They had to earn their bread and butter by pharmacy and by their business. The apprentice question was a difficult one. They must have apprentices, and what they felt was that if they set up a matriculation standard they would not get apprentices; they had nothing to offer them. In the North they had set up the matriculation standard to a point only. They were going to accept the matricuto a point only. lation examination, but they were also going to accept other examinations. They would like to bring men into the business by the Preliminary examination and let them work into the science branch. When a man had passed their Licence examination he would be half-way through to the bachelor of science degree; and if he took a course in zoology he would be accepted by the Queen's University and given the first medical examina-tion. The coming B.P. would take in serum and all that kind of thing, and the Pharmaceutical Society would have to teach their candidates these things and change their syllabus. It would be wise to discuss these matters thoroughly at the Council.

The Vice-President said he agreed with Mr. Brooke Kelly that the time had come when they should at least raise the standard of their Preliminary examination. Mr. Storey had asked the question why it was that there were so many failures in their Licence examination. He (the Vice-President) believed it was because they were not getting the right type of men, and because, in the second place, they were not getting a proper course of instruction. They crammed for the examination, and some got through and some did not. Mr. Brooke Kelly's scheme was too elaborate for him. He did not think they should aspire to that for the present. They would have to feel their way very carefully. Continental pharmacy and pharmacy in this country were two different things. Continental pharmacy was protected by the government. The position of the pharma-cist was restricted. There were so many pharmaceutical chemists in Ireland that it would be quite impossible for them to make their living as pharmaceutical chemists purely. They had to carry on side lines; they had to And the danger, to his mind, was that be traders. if they raised themselves to such a high professional standard they would be considered a professional body, there would be restrictions placed on them by the professional side of the business, and they would not be able to make a living from the trade side at all. That consideration had always held him back from coing in few a more spintific avanisation in the appearance. going in for a more scientific examination in pharmacy. They wanted to study that aspect of the question before they set up a really scientific examination as a qualification for pharmaceutical chemist. They might find that they were introducing something that would recoil on their own heads. Did Mr. Brooke Kelly propose this biological course as part of the qualifying examination, or as a post-graduate course? Mr. Brooke Kelly spoke of the pharmaceutical chemist not having any means of testing the strength of the tincture of digitalis, for instance. If this laboratory which he suggested should be set up was to be simply a laboratory for teaching students to pass an examination, he did not think it would be of much use to the pharmaceutical chemists of the country as a place to which the characteristics. would be of much use to the pharmaceutical chemists of the country as a place to which they should send their tinctures to be standardised by students. Such work would require to be done by professors of science, by those who would give a report that could be relied upon as being accurate. They could not depend upon the accuracy of a report from a student. He (the Vice-President) thought that the matter should be referred to some other Committee than the Legislative Subcommittee, because that Committee felt that it would be mittee, because that Committee felt that it would be better to have all these things done by Regulation than that they should be actually embodied in an Act of Parliament.

The President said that Mr. Brooke Kelly seemed to him to be aiming at a higher degree in pharmacy than was requisite for the bread and butter side of the pharmacy. was requisite for the bread and butter side of the pharmacist's business. A university matriculation standard was the least they should aim at in the case of candidates for their Preliminary examination. By the adoption of that standard they would get a better class of apprentice. But he had to think of his brethren in the country. They wanted apprentices, very few of

whom would be able to come up to the matriculation standard. As regards the physiological laboratory he did not see why they should not have one connected with their own school. Though he did not go the whole way with Mr. Brooke Kelly he quite agreed with him that they should try to raise the standard of their assistants and qualified men.

Mr. Storey said that with regard to analysis, a tincture of digitalis was condemned by an analyst because it had not a certain amount of extractive matter, whereas

he should have seen that it was physiologically tested and standardised. This analyst was a F.I.C.

Mr. Nugent said he thought they were beginning at the wrong end. They should start at the Preliminary examination. What was to become of the large numbers who were coming up for the Preliminary examination at present? They should get the standard of the Preliminary examination raised and then go ahead with their other work.

Mr. Brooke Kelly said that in a good many other countries apprentices were more strictly instructed than in Ireland. If they went through the country in Ireland they saw apprentices running on messages and cleaning windows. The wholesale firms were clearing out of Ireland because they were not up to date. The pharmacist demanded a certain article from the wholesale firm at home which it had not got, and he therefore had to go abroad. The number of fatalities in the Licence examination was due to the bad training received by the students.

The President said a great many of the candidates went for the Licence examination just to have a shot at it. They did not expect to pass. They wanted to see what the examination was like, and they presented themselves on a future occasion and passed.

Mr. Brooke Kelly, referring to the question of restriction, expressed the opinion that there should be one pharmacist for every 5,000 of the population.

Mr. Watson asked what were they going to do with the existing pharmacists? There were men in France

and Italy who cursed the restrictive system, although it was supposed to be all to their advantage. If a man wanted to leave a particular district he was tied up, and could not go elsewhere. The system was not within a hundred miles of practical politics in Ireland.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said most members of the Council were agreed as to raising the standard of the Pre-

liminary examination.

The Vice-President said he did not think chemistry, physics, or botany should be included in the Preliminary course. Let them raise the standard of the Preliminary examination by all means, but let these subjects be taken for the higher qualification.

Mr. Fleming: We should have physics certainly.

Mr. Brooke Kelly: I do want physics.
Mr. Brooke Kelly's resolution was passed unanimously in the following form :-

That the Preliminary and Licence examinations be revised so as to raise the standard of those examinations.

NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE FREE STATE EXAMINATIONS

Mr. Storey mentioned that a Bill had gone through the Northern Parliament enabling the Northern Society to recognise all the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland until September 30. The usual facilities would be given for the holding of the Registered Druggist examination in Belfast.

ELECTIONS TO MEMBERSHIP

Mr. Gabriel Glick, Ph.C., 3 Wolseley Street, Dublin; Mr. J. Curran, Ph.C., 55 Stephen's Road, West Ham, London, E.; Mr. O. Froedman, Ph.C., 19 North Frederick Street, Dublin; and Mr. W. J. Jones, Ph.C., 82 The Quay, Waterford, were elected to membership.

COMPANIES DISSOLVED .- Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the names of the under-mentioned companies have been struck off the register and the comcompanies dissolved: Cleveland Soap Co., Ltd.; Cooper & Cooper Chemical Co., Ltd.; Everton Chemical Co., Ltd.; Holt Bros. (Soap), Ltd.; London Optical Co., Ltd.; Scott's Pharmacy, Ltd.; Tower Photographic Paper Co.; Ltd.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Council Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held on Friday evening, April 16, in the Society's temporary headquarters, 29 Wellington Place, Belfast, the President, Mr. Horatio Todd, J.P., in-the chair. There were present also Messrs. Fred Storey (Vice-President), W. J. Rankin, H. G. Pring, O.B.E., J.P., W. J. Hardy, F. T. Smith, J.P. (Antrim), A. C. McBride, J.P. (Armagh), H. Lancashire, J.P. (Ballymena), John Maxweil (Londonderry), S. E. A. Acheson, M.D., V. L. Fielden, M.D., T. W. McMullan, M.P., W. E. Wilson, Andrew Wilson, Samuel Suffern, Jos. Moffet, J. C. Culbert, W. S. Taylor, J. E. Connor, J.P. (Newry), Jas. Dundee, and Professor Small. Mr. W. D. L. Greer, Home Office Registrar, and Professor Wren, of the Municipal College of Technology, were present. The President introduced Mr. J. M. Hamill, the newly elected solicitor to the Council, and he expressed pleasure at meeting the members Mr. Hamill attended by request with reference to his remuneration, and suggested that, as the work for the first year would be an unknown quantity, THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceuwork for the first year would be an unknown quantity, they should leave the matter open. It could then be decided whether he should be paid by a retaining fee or otherwise. Mr. Pring, Mr. McMullan and others expressed confidence in Mr. Hamill, and, in accordance with his suggestion, the matter was left open.

AN APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION

The President raised the question of apprentices who served apprenticeship with a limited liability company before the passing of the Act, and asked if that could be made retrospective to include apprenticeship to allow them to go for their examinations from now on.

Mr. Storey said that formerly they could not recognise apprenticeship with limited liability companies. They could now recognise it, and he wanted to know if the

recognition would be retrospective.

The Registrar expressed the opinion that they could

if they wished.

Mr. Hamll said he would look into the matter.

THE JUNE EXAMINATION

The Secretary read the following recommendation of the Education Committee: That the examination be held the Education Committee: That the examination be held in June 1926 for the licence; that Mr. T. Harper be appointed examiner in pharmacy and practical pharmacy at a fee of 10s, per candidate; that Dr. S. E. A. Acheson be appointed examiner for pharmacognosy at a fee of 5s, per candidate; and that Dr. Small be appointed examiner for botany and chemistry at a fee of 10s, per candidate, with the understanding that the examiners adopt the papers set by the Special Board.

The PRESIDENT said this was only intended for the

The PRESIDENT said this was only intended for the

June examination.

Professor SMALL said that the matter of appointing the three examiners who formed the Special Board for the three examiners who formed the Special Board for the June examination was to get the examination really going—i.e., the examination under the old syllabus. Specialists in each subject would be required for future examinations. These examiners must be appointed today in order to have the examination in June, and it was to get out of the difficulty as to time that the three names were proposed. If they were now passed there would be an examination in June under the old syllabus. Part 1 and 2 of the new syllabus would syllabus. Part 1 and 2 of the new syllabus would not be in action in June.

Mr. McBride: What will the date be?

Professor SMALL: June 28.

Mr. McBride: There will be a number of Northern boys up for the July examination in Dublin. It would be much better for them to take the Northern examination.

The PRESIDENT: That is why we are trying to have

the examination in June.

Professor SMALL: If the Council pass this at this meeting it should be advertised as soon as possible.

Mr. McBride: If they miss this examination they

could go up for the Southern examination in July. The recommendation was adopted.

The Secretary read the following from the Home Office on the subject of the Regulations: "With regard to Regulation 4 under Schedule 2, Part IV, it is observed that the subjects specified in Appendix III omit two subjects, viz., physics (theoretical and practical) and business methods, which Part IV of the second schedule to the Act makes obligatory. It is considered that provision should be made in Appendix III." III."

The President said the letter meant as regards the Licence examination under the old syllabus of the P.S.I. that the Home Office insisted candidates should be examined in the two extra subjects, viz., business methods and physics. Professor Small had visited the Home Office, and they explained that fully to him. The idea was to have an oral examination in two subjects

which would not be very stiff.

Mr. McBride said that candidates had two months to

make up the subjects.

Mr. HARDY: If you make it too stiff you put a pre-

mium on their going to Dublin.

Professor Small said the Education Committee had considered the question and recommended that in the Regulation Schedule 2, Part IV, paragraph 4, should be added to as follows: "together with oral examinations in business methods and physics." He added that the Home Office was quite willing to accept an examination which was a trifle lenient in those two subjects.

The Secretary said the Committee recommended that Professor Small be the examiner in those two subjects Several members spoke strongly that the examination should not be too stiff, and the President said it would not be. Professor Small understood the position thoroughly.

Mr. Andrew Wilson said there was a lot of terror about these subjects in the minds of candidates. It could not be made too widely known that the examination would be a light one.

Professor SMALL said the examination would be an

On the motion of Mr. Culbert, seconded by Mr. McBride, the change in the Regulation was agreed to.

Professor SMALL said he objected to take any fee for the oral.

The President said he understood that.

Professor SMALL said there were two other points. In Appendix IA the date December 31 would be altered to September 30, in accordance with the amending Bill recently passed. That meant that the Preliminary examination of the P.S.I. would be recognised only until September 30 next. That was discussed by the Education Committee archive recognized which recognized that that the tion Committee, which recommended that that be done. The only other point was as to the form of the certificate for pharmaceutical chemists. It was pointed out that the list of subjects must be deleted from the form of certificate. Part III men, for example, would pass only in pharmacy and practical pharmacy.

The Committee recommended that the names of the

subjects be deleted.

The PRESIDENT said the idea was the certificates should be the same all round, and endorsed according to the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Wilson said future licentiates would appreciate the subjects in which they had passed being on the certificate. He moved an amendment that the names of all subjects in which licentiates passed should be inscribed on his certificate or diploma.

Mr. DUNDEE seconded the amendment, which was lost

by twelve votes to six.

Mr. Wilson said he knew the feelings of the men in the country were with what he said and they would be disappointed. The recommendation of the Committee was then adopted. The Home Office also suggested that Regulation VII should read, "No recommendation for the erasure of a name from the register shall be made without having been previously put on the agenda, etc." This was directed to be done and the Secretary was instructed out having been previously put on the agenda, etc. In say was directed to be done, and the Secretary was instructed to have the various regulations amended in accordance with the Home Office instructions, and they will be available for next meeting in their final form.

Another Apprenticeship Question

The Law Committee reported receipt of a letter from Mr. R. H. Kerr, manager of Carleton's Medical Hall, Larne, asking if apprenticeship can be served in a phar-Larne, asking if apprenticeship can be served in a pharmacy managed by a pharmaceutical chemist (L.P.S.I.) on behalf of the widow of a chemist, and whether such service prior to the passing of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1925, would be accepted. The Committee recommended that it should be accepted.

Mr. Storey said if they accepted limited liability companies they should accept service under a qualified manager and widow.

Mr. Happy said that would have the control of the part and be accepted.

Mr. Hardy said they would have to get legal advice as to whether they could make it retrospective. It was suggested that the question be referred to the solicitor.

Mr. Storey and Mr. Connor pointed out that if it was not settled that day the boys could not go up in June.

Mr. Dundee asked where was the rush. It was only four months since the candidates knew there would be an examination at all and they could not possibly be ready.

Mr. Smith said if it was legal there was no reason for

holding the boys back. M_{Υ} . Dunder moved an amendment that legal advice be taken on the matter which would come before the next meeting of the Council, and Mr. A. Wilson seconded.

Professor Wren thought there could be very few quali-

fied to come forward in June, and he knew most of the students.

The amendment was lost and a motion was passed that the Law Committee consult the solicitor and have power to deal with the matter with the Home Officc.

EXAMINATION DATE

Mr. Storey moved that the examination date be fixed for June 28. Mr. Hardy seconded the resolution, which

was passed.

The President said that it was not anticipated there would be any difficulty in getting the Technical College for the examination. It was decided to advertise the examination in the Belfast Press and the Trade Press.

Mr. Maxwell said the Derry papers should be included,

but on a vote this was defeated.

Professor WREN also suggested that the date should be notified to the principals of local technical schools, and this was agreed to.

PROPOSED NEW OFFICE

Discussion took place on the question of new offices, and several places were mentioned.

Mr. Culbert said the drug trade should have central premises where meetings of the various organisations could be held.

Pring said they should have rooms that they Mr

should be proud of.

Mr. Storey said they would ultimately have central premises for the different associations and any lease of offices taken now should be for not more than five years.

After a prolonged discussion the matter was referred to the General Purposes Committee with Council powers.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS

Mr. A. Wilson moved that the following pharmaceutical chemists be elected as members of the Society :-Allen, James, 20 Wilmont Terrace, Lisburn Road, Belfast. Armstrong, Frederick Palmer, 308 Crumlin Road, Belfast.

Badger, Samuel Story, The Medical Hall, Magherafelt.
Bates, Walter Vivian, c/o McAdam & Bates, Ltd., The
Omagh Pharmacy, Omagh.
Bowden, John Phænix, 134 Dublin Road, Belfast.
Breakey, John James Brians, 121 Malone Avenuc, Belfast.
Byrne, David Laurence, 7 Divis Street, Belfast.

Chambers, Mary Wilson (Mrs.), 45-47 Market Square, Lisburn.

Chambers, Robert Laird, 45-47 Market Square, Lisburn. Connor, John Edgar, c/o Connor & Sons, Hill Street, Newry. Crail, Hugh, The Mcdical Hall, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.

Crossin, Hugh Patrick, 130 Doncgall Street, Belfast. Culbert, Jacob John Carroll, Connswater, Belfast.

Davison, Isaac, Portadown, co. Armagh. Dobson, W. J., c/o Reynolds, Ltd., Dungannon, Dundee, James, 28 Castle Street, Belfast.

Eagleson, Lilian Frances Alexandra, Swan Park, Monaghan, Edwards, Robert Irvine, 13 Shaftcsbury Square, Belfast.

Ferguson, Frederick Armstrong, High Street, Lurgan. Forrest, S. H., 44 Main Street, Bangor.

Camble, Samuel, 73 Woodhouse Street, Portadown. Gibson, David, "Beechleigh," Jordanstown, co. Antrim. Giff, Thomas W., 34 Woodvale Road, Belfast. Gourley, Edmond Theodore James, West Street, Carricks

fergus.

Gowans, James Hornal, 225 Antrim Road, Belfast. Gray, John W., 24 English Street, Armagh. Guiler, James, 89 Ormeau Road, Belfast.

Hall, John, 13 Dunluce Street, Larne.
Hall, Richard, c/o Robert McBirney & Co., Ltd., Warrenpoint, co. Down.
Hardy, William James, 20-22 Castle Place, Belfast.
Heazley, Herbert Douglas, 343 Woodstock Road, Belfast.
Henderson, David, 549 Lisburn Road, Belfast.
Hewton, John, 315 Ormcau Road, Belfast.
Hewton, John, 315 Ormcau Road, Belfast. Hudson, Samuel John, 381 Beersbridge Road, Belfast.

Johnston, Matthew, Fintona, co. Tyrone. Johnston, Roden, Downpatrick.

Kerr, Robert Henry, 11 Dunluce Street, Larne. Kilpatrick, Joseph, Diamond Medical Hall, Londonderry. Kirkpatrick, David Lawson, 95 The Mount, Belfast.

Lancashire, Huston, 82-83 Church Street, Ballymena, co.

Antrim.
Lancashire, Mary Constance (Miss), 82-83 Church Street,
Ballymena.
Logan, Ben., c/o Johnston's Medical Hall, Downpatrick,
Louden, James, Bridge Street and Shore Street,

Donaghadee.

Macauley, John, Downpatrick, co. Down.
Madden, William James Howard, Prospect House, North
Road, Belfast.

Road, Belfast.
Mallon, John A., Broad Street, Magherafelt.
Mawhinney, Alexander, Portaferry, co. Down.
McBride, Andrew Carlisle, English Street, Armagh,
McConville, Michael John, North Street, Crossmaglen,
McDowell, John, 129 Beersbridge Road, Belfast,
McDowell, John, 129 Beersbridge Road, Belfast,
McGalliard, Hugh, 18 Cliftonpark Avenue, Belfast,
McKinley, Samuel David, Irvinestown, co. Fermanagh,
McLoughlin, Samuel, 2 York Road, Belfast,
McMichael, Bridget Rose (Mrs.), Ballycastle, co. Antrim,
McMullan, Robert, 151 Lisburn Road, Belfast,
Mitchell, Thomas, 139 Newtownards Road, Belfast,
Moffatt, J. H., 1 Deramore Street, Belfast,
Montgomery, John, 147 Royal Avenue, Belfast,
Moore, W. J., c/o Canavan & Co., Ltd., Portadown,
Morris, Abraham, 130 Ravenhill Road, Belfast.
Nethery, James, The Medical Hall, Dungannon.

Nethery, James, The Medioal Hall, Dungannon. Nicholl, John Trevor, 25 High Street, Belfast.

O Hagan, Charles, 67a Hill Street, Newry. Orr, Albert Edward, 1, Eglantine Gardens, Belfast. Orr, Samuel, Holywood, co. Down.

Patton, Joseph Alexander, 269 Antrim Road, Belfast. Pedlow, W. F., 140 West Street, Portadown. Poots, John Martin, Castle Street, Newtownards, co. Down. Porter, Samuel, 363 Ormeau Road, Belfast.

Quinn, Patrick Joseph, Medical Hall, 7 Irish Street, Dungannon.

Rankin, William James, junr., 11 Hopefield Avenue, Belfast, Redpath, William, Church Street, Ballymoney, co. Antrim. Shannon, George, The Prescription Pharmacy, Newcastle,

co. Down. Simmons, R. A. E., c/o Henning, Ltd., 16 Main Strect, Larne.

Smyth, H. T., Strand Road, Londonderry.
Steede, Alcxander, 276 Antrim Road, Belfast.
Stinson, William Robert, 113 North Street, Belfast.
Storey, Arthur Harold, Kensington Hall, Knock, Belfast. Sweeny, Hubert, 55 Strand Road, Londonderry.

Taggart, John, 194 Crumlin Road, Belfast. Taylor, William Sinclair, The Medical Hall, Enniskillen. Todd, Horatio, 72 Holywood Road, Belfast.

Walker, James, High Street, Ballynahinch, co. Down. Wallace, James, Tandragee, co. Armagh. Walterson, Robert John, 157 Oldpark Road, Belfast. Wellwood, James, 209 York Street, Belfast.

Wilson, Andrew, 187 Albertbridge Road, Belfast Woodside, John Alexander, Church Street, Ballymena, co.

Young, Hugh Eccles, The Strand, Londonderry.

Mr. Culbert raised the point that the twelve pharmaceutical members of the Council were members of the Society by Act of Parliament, and did not need to be elected now. The druggists' representatives were in a different category.

The PRESIDENT asked what harm it would do if they

were elected now and made doubly secure.

Mr. LANCASHIRE said the twelve members were elected by the Government for their lifetime as members of the Society.

Mr. Culbert said ten of the twelve proposed to be

elected now were members already.

The President: Are you sure these ten members will have power to vote? Mr. CULBERT moved an amendment that the ten names

be deleted from the list.

Mr. Suffern seconded, and said so long as the ten

paid their subscriptions they would have a vote.

Mr. Dundee said those affected were Messrs. Badger,
Connor, Culbert, Dundee, Hardy, Lancashire, McBride,
Taylor, Todd and A. Wilson.

It was agreed that the ten names be deleted, and that

the remainder be elected.

ELECTION OF ASSOCIATES

It was proposed by Mr. J. Moffet, and seconded by Mr. F. Storey, that the following chemists and druggists and registered druggists be elected as associates of the Society :-

Abernethy, Charles, 230-232 Albertbridge Road, Belfast. Acheson, Dr. Samuel Edwin Albert, 207 Lorne Terrace, Albertbridge Road, Belfast.

Balmer, James Sloan, 93-95 Main Street, Bangor. Blair, Robert, c/o John Mortimer & Co., Foyle Street,

Londonderry.

Busby, William John, The Medical Hall, 81 Duncairn Gardens, Belfast.

Campbell, William Holmes, 47 Woodvale Drive, Belfast. Cheevers, George, Main Street, Keady. Cotton, James, 28 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.

Dodds, Frederick William, c/o Dodd's Remedies Co., Crumlin, co. Antrim.

Elder, Robert, Stewartstown, co. Tyrone.

Farmer, William John, Abbey Medical Hall, Whiteabbey, co. Antrim.

Gamble, Alexander Macdonald, 8 Townhall Street, Belfast. Gibson, Samuel, 71-73 King Street, Belfast. Gibson, William James, "Mountpelier," Malone Road, Belfast.

Gray, John, 49 Antrim Road, Belfast.

Gribben, Hugh Andrew, Draperstown, co. Londonderry.

Hale, John, Main Street, Saintfield, co. Down. Haydock, Samuel, "Mayfield," Balfour Avenue, Whitehead, Hudson, John Edward, Newry Street, Kilkeel, co. Down.

Jamison, Robert Agnew, Hawthornden, Knock, Belfast, Johnston, Galbraith, 5 Jocelyn Gardens, Belfast, Johnston, George, 81 Ravenhill Road, Belfast, Johnston, Henry, 163 Old Lodge Road, Belfast.

Lawson, Georgo Wilson, Main Street, Limavady. Long, John, 4 Castlereagh Road, Belfast.

Macauley, James, 18-20 Holywood Road, Belfast.
Marshall, Robert Evans, 42 Market Square, Dungannon.
Martin, Alfred Lamont, senr., 8 Market Street, Portadown.
Martin, Alfred Lamont, junr., 8 Market Street, Portadown.
May. Thomas, 227 York Street, Belfast.
McClean, John James, Ballyclare, co. Antrim.
McQuitty, Henry, 190 Newtownards Road, Belfast,
McRoberts, John Andrew, 71 Ormeau Road, Belfast.
Moffet, Joseph, 225-227 Donogall Road, Belfast.

O'Neill, James Edwin, Main Street, Maghera. Orr, Samuel, 62 Bow Street, Lisburn. Orr, William, 20 Thomas Street, Armagh.

Parkinson, George, e/o Patton's Pharmacy, 151 Grosvenor Road, Belfast.

Parkinson, James Lindsay, 14 Westminster Street, Belfast. Rankin, William James, senr., 5 St. Jude's Avenue, Belfast. Ringland, William Henry, 56 Castleton Gardens, Belfast. Roberts, Edward J., 250 Shankill Road, Belfast, Robson, Fred, 4 Castle Street, Newtownards, co. Down. Sanderson, John, 15-16 Bridge Street, Ballymena. Sandford, J. W., Conway Square, Newtownards. Simpson, John, The Medical Hall, Dungiven, co. Londonderry.

Smith, Frederick Thomas, Medical Hall, Antrim. Stevenson, Maud (Miss), The Bradbury Place Pharmacy, Dublin Road, Belfast.

Stevenson, Samuel Joseph, Scotch Street, Armagh. Stewart, Robert, Main Street, Letterkenny, co. Donegal, Storey, Fred., 14 Alfred Street, Belfast.

Suffern, Samuel, 302-304 Shankill Road, Belfast. Taggart, Alexander, Broughshane Street, Ballymena.
Taylor, David Anderson, 117 Divis Street, Belfast.
Todd, Hugh, 111 Stratheden Street, Antrim Road, Belfast.
Tosh, John, 96 North Queen Street, Belfast.

Unsworth, Thomas, Ballynahinch, co. Down.

Williamson, Charles, 260 Springfield Road, Belfast. Williamson, Frederick Charles, 167 Cromae Street, Belfast, Wilson, William Edward, 31 North Street, Belfast.

DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES

The SECRETARY read the decision of the Home Office on the regulations made by the Council pursuant to the third Section of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland) 1925:—1. That the official title or description of a Pharmaceutical Chemist be Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society (contraction I.P.S.) of the Pharmaceutical Society (contraction L.P.S.), Pharmacist or Pharmaceutical Chemist. 2. That the official title or description of a Registered Druggist be Registered Druggist only (contraction R.D.). 3. That the official title or description of a Chemist and Druggist be Chemist and Druggist only (contraction C, & D.). 4. That the appropriate title or contraction shall appear prominently on all shop fronts. 5. That the use by any person carrying on husiness by retail, not holding a licence under this Act to carry on the respective business of a Pharmaceutical Chemist, Registered Druggist or Chemist and Druggist and Druggist and Druggist and Drugg business of a Pharmaceutical Chemist, Registered Druggist or Chemist and Druggist, on shop fronts, blinds, lamps, labels or stationery, either of the words "Chemist," or "Druggist," or "Drugs," or "Druggist's Sundries," or "Pharmacy," or "Compounder," or "Dispenser," or any other letters, words or phrases calculated to deceive the public as to the qualification of the person so carrying on the business, shall be an offence under this Act.

The Home Office wrote :- "There is no objection to Regulations 1 to 4, provided that they are not construed as enforcing the titles mentioned and preventing the use of descriptions authorised by Section 18 (2) of the act. With regard to Regulation 5, the Minister is advised that, 'so far as this regulation exceeds the provisions of the Act, it is *ultra rires*; so far as it is within the Act it is unnecessary and should be omitted.'"

Mr. Storner moved that the whole matter he sent had

Mr. Storey moved that the whole matter be sent back to the Law Committee.

Mr. CULBERT moved an amendment that only the fifth clause be referred back to the Committee and the law adviser.

Mr. Lancashire seconded the amendment, which was lost, and the resolution was passed.

LEGAL ENGLISH.—Sir Alexander Lawrence, of the Treasury, is quoted in "John o' London's Weekly" as saying:—"We have many peculiar questions to settle. One of the most amusing that has been settled by Crown lawyers concerned the taking of pills by a cantankerous infirmary patient. The pill-box bore the familiar directions 'One pill to be taken three times a day.' The patient sent a message to say that it was impossible, for low could a pill be taken again when he had already how could a pill be taken again when he had already swallowed it once? The doctor could find no formula that the patient would accept, and so he referred to the Home Office. When all the officers of that Department had tried in vain, they passed it on to the Board of advisers were called in, and they produced a form of directions which did accurately convey the doctor's instructions, but it had two serious faults, for in the first place it had to be read several times before a layman could understand it, and in the second it was much longer than could be written on any pill-box!"

A Chat About Grasse Lavender

By Our Paris Correspondent

FEW Britons can be familiar with lavender as a wild plant. That it grew in my grandfather's eighteenth-century garden, and that his wife laid up her linen in lavender, was all I knew about the plant until a few years ago I was invited to the Riviera-in August! I drew a blue pencil line on the map from Paris to Grasse, and followed it as closely as rail and road permitted. Thus I slept one night at Digne, took a local line to Barrême next morning, and in the afternoon tramped twelve miles to sleep at Castellane. The road ran over a pass some 3,500 feet above sea level. It was terrible work under the morning close of the sun and just before work under the merciless glare of the sun, and just before I reached the summit I turned off under the shade of a rock to fling myself on the grass. A strangely familiar and sweet perfume pervaded the place. It was wild lavender. Next day the motor mail-van from Castellane whirled me down towards the coast, all unaware that I had missed the chance of a lifetime to see the lavender harvest. My Riviera friends told me "the peasants picked and sold it," but seemed to have no idea that the lavender garden of the world, so far as perfumery is concerned, lay behind those dreary, stony slopes. When I recently revisited Grasse, it was in springtime, and all I could do was to chat to the manufacturers of raw perfumery materials there on past and future crops. They seemed all to agree that the recent (and now past) They seemed all to agree that the recent (and now past) rise in prices was merely the result of speculation. "You see," said one, "lavender is practically the only flower crop here that grows wild. Roses and orange trees we have had under our eyes for a century past. Lavender is like sandalwood—one never knows where one is. Personally, I have little faith in statistics of a plant gathered by peasants who have every interest to keep the truth about the local crop to themselves. Nor da I consider the Dione Fair really fixes prices. I believe do I consider the Digne Fair really fixes prices. I believe the 1925 crop was not a good one; I mean in quality and oil production rather than in quantity, and after two other indifferent years a tendency to 'corner' the article made itself felt." Another, practically repeating the above ideas, added that it was still possible that "some people at Grasse would be sorry they had not sold sooner." I saw the quantity of oil produced in 1923 estimated at 60,000 kilos, and 1924 at 85,000, whereas, it was added, it has sometimes—exceptionally, it is true—been reckoned at 130,000 kilos. My informants, however, were merely referring to the highest prices—310 fr. per kilo, I believe—asked during the last six months or so. The preceding and present price of about 240 fr. they considered as normal. Post-war labour conditions (dealt with in detail in the C. & D. issue of November 17, 1923) will explain why the prices of many years ago are hardly likely to rule again, for some time to come at least. The population of the rural or mountain districts of South Fast France of districts of South-East France shows a steady tendency to diminish; and frankly, since I have seen the groups of dingy, comfortless hovels dotted among the stony wastes, as unlike a Briton's picturesque idea of a "village" as one can well imagine, I can hardly wonder that those who once leave them rarely care to return to live under such conditions. It should be borne in mind that, while the other flowers treated at Grasse grow in the pleasant, smiling valley round the town, lavender only flourishes at from 1,500 to 3,000 feet above sea-level, and consequently always in thinly-inhabited districts, far from populous centres. "We are, of course, doing what we can to grapple with a difficult situation," I was told. we can to grapple with a difficult situation," I was told. "We have syndicated part of the production—you have heard of 'La Lavande Française' and so on. But there are quite a number of peasants still outside our grouping endeavours, and they, of course, do their best to play us (I mean the Grasse manufacturers) one against the other and keep up prices." A decided effort seems to have been made, and will doubtless be continued so long as it is remunerative, to make the manufacture independent of the "free" growers by acquiring suitable tracts and endeavouring to intensify production. For instance, Lautiers claim to hold the largest fields of cultivated

lavender in Southern France, at St. André, and at Ferrassières (Drôme). Roure-Bertrands have domains in the Hautes-Alpes department, and I incidentally learnt that Pilar Frères have their factory at Noyers-sur-Jabron, a few miles from Sisteron. "The whole valley of the Jabron is full of lavender," I was informed. Further inquiry would doubtless have elicited the existence of many similar experiments. Quick conveyance to the factory is an essential item, and, of course, singularly facilitated by building a place in the out-of-the-way places where the plantations are situated. I was interested to learn, when chatting at Payan and Bertrands, that they drew their lavender for the British market from the district towards Castellane, where I had seen it growing. "You know," added my informant, "that the lavenders of different regions vary in ester value and solubility." (I had remarked on the ester values marked on the great cylinders in the Grasse cellars and store rooms.) "I notice our London clients insist very much on the B.P. standard of solubility; and I suppose you use lavender mostly for pharmaceutical purposes."

London Chamber of Commerce

The annual report of the Chamber, which will be submitted to the annual meeting on April 28, deals with the work of the various sections throughout the year—e.g., the Perfumery Manufacturers' Section and its various committees met twenty-six times. As regards excise duty on spirit, a deputation, introduced by Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., and headed by Sir Edgar Sanders, waited upon the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (the Rt. Hon. Walter Guinness, M.P.) on March 17, and urged a reduction in the excise duty on spirit used in the manufacture of perfumery and toilet articles. Sir Edgar Sanders submitted the general case for the British perfumery industry; Mr. Horace Barrett dealt with the point of view of manufacturers of perfumery, and was supported by members of the committee; and Mr. A. R. Melhuish (President of the Retail Pharmacists' Union) submitted evidence of the serious decline in the sales in this country of perfumery articles of British manufacture. The Financial Secretary promised to submit the deputation's views to the Chancellor, who subsequently intimated his regret that, after considering all the circumstances, he was not prepared to introduce amending legislation in the direction desired. Evidence was given on this subject by Mr. Horace Barrett on behalf of the section before the Committee on National Debt and Taxation. He pointed out that, in consequence of the excessive excise duty in this country, the home consumption value of British perfumery articles was 100 per cent. above that of similar goods of French origin. Further, twice the amount of import duty had to be paid by British manufacturers on their productions entering certain overseas markets, as a result of the duty. He suggested that a rebate equivalent to that accorded to manufacturers of drugs should be given on alcohol used by British perfumery manufacturers.

A conference took place at the Board of Customs relating to the granting of facilities for manufacturing "in bond" for the home trade. It was arranged that the section should advise the Board of Customs on the following questions:—

(1) Was the request for facilities to manufacture "in bond" for the home trade a general one on the part of the industry?

(2) Would the cost of the concession desired by the trade have to be borne by the Exchequer instead of the industry?

(3) Would the small manufacturer be prejudiced in competition with the larger manufacturer in view of his inability to incur the expense of the necessary constructional alterations and the installation of new plant?

The Executive Committee at the end of the year was engaged in obtaining the necessary information desired by the Board of Customs prior to a deputation being received.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, April 22.

It cannot be said that there is any material change in conditions in the Mincing Lane markets, although in several quarters the tone is not quite so depressed. A decided impetus would probably be given to business if the troubles in the coal trade could be satisfactorily settled; at the moment this factor, together with the possibility of unfavourable developments in the engineering dispute and the imminence of the Budget, exercise a restrictive effect. It cannot be denied also that the heavy decline in a number of leading commodities has created a very bad impression all round, so much so that dealers, who in normal circumstances would have refrained from selling any commodity "short," are now freely selling at the lower range of prices. The result is that several important markets are in an "oversold" condition, and in the event of any general trade demand, there would be a sharp recovery. Crude drugs remain inactive, with few changes. Menthol is easier, and Japanese peppermint oil, after a decline, with the absorption of distressed parcels, showed a substantial recovery, and is dearer. West African ginger is cheaper for forward shipment; cloves and gum acacia are easier. Cod-liver oil is lower again, with a continued prolific catch. Shellac is lower again, with a continued profine catch. Shellac has declined sharply, and antimony has fluctuated, but cheaper on balance. Mercury is higher, with some holders offering on net terms, which is unusual for spot goods. Among pharmaceutical chemicals business continues restricted and subject to keen competition. Quinine and salts have been substantially reduced by makers, as anticipated last week. Hydroquinone is cheaper. Both salicylic acid and sodium salicylate are firmer. Among the industrial chemicals business has fallen off somewhat the industrial chemicals business has fallen off somewhat, probably on account of the unsettled labour conditions.

Acetic acid is cheaper, and formaldehyde has a weak undertone.

Lead products are unsteady.

Potassium chlorate is firmer, and sodium chlorate dearer. In the coal tar products, cresylic acid is cheaper, and carbolic acid crystals is neglected. In the fixed oils group business has been poor. Palm oils are steady, with palm kernel a shade easier; castor is cheaper; turpentine is unaltered, and raw linseed slightly better on the week.

Higher	Firmer	- Easier	Lower
Camphor oil Camphor (syn- thetic powder) Mercury Sodium chlorate	Lemongrass oil Peppermint oil (Jp.) Potash chlorate Salicylic acid Sodium salicylate	Antimony Clove oil Dill oil Ginger (African) Gum acacia Lemon oil	Acetic acid Castor oil Cod liver oil Cresylic acid Farina (Polish) Guaiacol liquid Hydroquinone
	Steadier Ammonia anhydrous	Menthol Methyl sulphonal Palm kernel oil Pimento Potash prussiate Resin Wood oil	Milk sugar Pennyroyal oil Phenacetin Quinine and salts Rubber Shellac Sulphonal

Cablegrams

New York, April 21.—Business is fair. Podophyllum (mandrake) root is higher at 11c. per lb. Menthol is lower at \$5.50 per lb., and Cartagena ipecacuanha has been reduced to \$2.90 per lb. Belladonna root is cheaper at 16½c. per lb. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$14.50 per lb.

BERGEN, April 21.—The catch of cod since the opening of the season amounts to 49,700,000 against 35,700,000 at the same date of last year, and the yield of steam-refined medicinal oil is 77,822 hectolitres, against 65,526 hectolitres at the corresponding date of last year. The market for finest non-freezing Lofoten oil of the new crop is cheaper at 106s. per barrel, c.i.f. London.

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR.—The undertone is easier for shipment, No. 1 Kobe offering for April-June at 3s. 2½d. per lb. c.i.f., and No. 1 Yokohama at 3s. per lb. c.i.f. Antimony.—The weakness became accentuated under

offers of Chinese metal almost going begging in the absence or any revival of demand, and very little business has been done in regulus on the decline down to about £76, while it is suggested that perhaps £75 might be accepted. Although there has been scanty interest in regard to forward contracts, shippers have shown a disposition to stiffen their terms, asking now about £60 c.i.f. Crude is hardly quotable in the disorganised state of the market, the figures tentatively mentioned for spot parcels being on either side of £45, and to arrive is £38; white oxide is

Buchu.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during October 1925 amounted to 3,105 lb. (£247), against 6,587 lb. (£796) in October 1924. During the ten months ended October 51, 1925, the exports were 174,323 lb. (£14,912), against 141,038 lb. (£16,676) for the corresponding period of 1924.

CAMPHOR (SYNTHETIC).—I'ure powder in one-cwt. cases is quoted at 2s. 10½d. per lb., being dearer.

CARDAMOMS.—At auction on April 15, 288 cases Ceylon and Indian offered, of which 30 sold, including Ceylon-Mysore extra bold palish 8s. 7d., bold ditto 7s. to 7s. 2d., tiny 4s. 5d., medium splits 4s. 3d., brown bold medium Indian 6s. Another auction of 48 cases will be held on April 22. April 22.

CLOVES continue quiet but steady, with sellers of Zanzibar at 9½d. per lb. on the spot, and for March-May shipment 9½d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. The landings in London during the week ended April' 17 were 201, and the deliveries 261, leaving a stock of 18,128 bales, against 11,614 in 1925, and 38,815 bales in 1924. The landings in London so far this year have been 8,464, against 3,181 in 1925, and the deliveries 4,541, against 6,571 bales in in 1925, and the deliveries 4,541, against 6,571 bales in 1925.

Cod-Liver oil .- Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 17 that the codfisheries at Lofoten and the surrounding districts are still going on with very favourable results. However, it is likely that the catch at Lofoten will shortly cease, as is usual at the end of April. At Filmarken also the codfisheries gave a fair result last week, and it is said that great shoals of cod are visible off the coast. The prospects, therefore, are still good. The total output of all the Norweg in codfisheries, compared with that of the previous years, is as follows:— Vield of

					I ICIU OI	
				Catch of	steam-refined	Livers tor
	Tc)		cod	cod-liver oil	crude oils
Α	pril	10,	1926	 43,500,000	69,505 hectol.	7,987 hectol.
	,,	11,	1925	 32,900,000	60,382 ,,	6,207
	22	12,	1924	 32,900,000	69,629 ,,	7,673 ,,
	,,	7,	1923	 30,500,000	58,463 ,,	8,994 ,,
		8	1922	 27.100.000	48.313	8.762

The market continues dull, and the demand from abroad is limited. Although sellers again and again assure buyers that prices will not decline further—that the bottom is reached—the quotation is gradually easing down. To-day's official quotation is 106s, per barrel, c.i.f. London, for finest non-freezing steam-refined quality. In London a fair quantity has been disposed of during the past week at the more attractive level of prices. Finest Lofoten medicinal quality is quoted at 105s, per barrel c.i.f., but for a line slightly less would be accepted.

COLOCYNTH.—Good pale apple is firm at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb., middling at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., and broken apple 1s. per lb.

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white charges that prices will not decline further-that the bottom is

CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose CORN PRODUCTS, ETC.—Guaranteed water-white glucose (corn syrup) is 21s. 3d. per cwt. for April delivery and 20s. 9d. for May-June, ex store, London. Dutch maize starch powder (cornflour) is 14s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. American, for April delivery, is 14s. 3d., and May-August 13s. 9d. per cwt. Pearl starch for April delivery is 15s. 9d., and May-June 15s. 3d., ex store, London. Dutch farina is 14s. per cwt. on the spot, and 13s. f.o.b. for April shipment. Polish is 13s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Dutch maize starch crystals is 20s. 6d. on the spot, and American 20s. 6d. net per cwt., ex store, London, for April and May-June delivery. Dutch dextrin is 24s. 6d. for superior on the spot, and 19s. 6d. for maize. American canary is 17s. 10½d. for April and 17s. 6d. for May-June delivery. White for April delivery is 17s. 7½d. and 17s. 3d. per cwt. for May-June delivery, ex store, London.

Damiana.—New crop, which has just arrived, is obtainable at 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

Engor is steady with small spot sales of fair sound Spanish at 4s. 6d. per lb.; to arrive, 4s. 9d. c.i.f. is

quoted from Spain.

GINGER.—West African is easier, and a good business has been done for forward shipment at 30s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot value is 37s. 6d. per cwt. Jamaica is quoted at from 80s. to 110s. on the spot as to quality. Calicut is 85s. to 90s., and Japanese 55s.

Gum acacia is easier, with good natural Kordofan sorts offering at 52s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, and cleaned at 56s. Prompt shipment is quoted at 42s. 6d. and 44s. 6d.

per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

LOBELIA HERB is quoted at 1s. 7d. per lb. on the spot Magnesium.—A fair steady outlet is reported for small ingots and sticks from alloy manufacturers, and prices are well maintained at 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb., while quotations for powder range from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d. per

Ib., according to quality.

MENTHOL meets a little demand and the market is easier at 19s. per lb. for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot, and for

March-May shipment 18s. c.i.f. is quoted.

Mercury.—There was quite a notable recovery in the earlier part of this week since offers grew more scanty, while an inquiry sprang up from large dealers, who had been usually sellers for a good while past. A scarcity of spot supplies became quickly revealed, and the market seems in a very sensitive mood. A few parcels were reported sold at £14 10s. and upward on Tuesday, and most sellers since were asking £14 15s. to £14 17s. 6d. per bottle, less the usual discount. The home demand seems improving while governments are proviled by seems improving, while consumers are poorly provided and the tendency of the market is upward. As compared with a week ago prices denote a fairly substantial advance. There is very little offering from the Continent, either on f.o.b. or c.i.f. terms. Home imports for March were 1,457 bottles, against 1,678 bottles for February and 407 bottles same month last year.

OPIUM.—Prices are somewhat irregular and indefinite, with the probability that 2s. 1½d. per unit would be accepted for usual 11½ per cent. Turkey druggists' on the spot. The following report has been received from

Constantinople :-

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—"During the period April 1 to date arrivals were as follows:—Druggists', 2,056; 'softs,' 326; and Malatia, 258 cases. Stocks amounted to: Druggists', 111; 'softs,' 28; and Malatia, 88 cases. During the past fortnight sales included 100 cases druggists' at £T28-33; 67 cases 'softs' at £T30-37; and 44 cases Malatia at £T27/2-29. Stocks have been reduced to 230 cases, of which at £1212-29. Stocks have been reduced to 230 cases, of which a large number are unsaleable. It is unlikely that fresh supplies will come in unless the Government abandons its intention of levying the three-fold tax, amounting to 372 per cent, on the prices quoted in Constantinople, on all unregistered opium still in the interior. In other words, fresh supplies are not expected to come in before the beginning of the next crop. Prospects for the latter have been excellent up to the present, and will be further improved by rain and a slight rise in temperature."

PEPPER has been quiet throughout, the value of fair black Singapore being unchanged at 9½d. to 10d. per lb. on the spot. To arrive, March-May and April-June shipment has been sold at 8½d. t 9d. c.i.f. delivered weight. Lampong on spot is 9½d. to 10d., and March-May shipment has been sold at 8½d. c.i.f. Tellicherry for April-May shipment is 100s. c.i.f., and Alleppy 100s. c.i.f. White Muntok is unchanged at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. spot; sales include April-June at 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 1d. c.i.f. Singapore on spot is 1s. 1d., and April-June 1s. 1d. c.i.f. c.i.f.

PIMENTO is quiet, with spot offering at 6½d. per lb. and

April-May shipment at 60s. per cwt., c.i.f.
Podophyllum root.—American (P. Peltatum) is quoted

at 65s. per cwt. on the spot.

RUBBER is again lower by 1d. per lb. The further set back is again due to heavy liquidation on the part of

stale "bulls," and there are further reports that firms, both on this side and in America, have defaulted on their contracts. The result is that the nervous strain which has existed for some time past still continues. On the other hand there seems to be more inquiry from the manufacturers, and there seems to be a fair amount of resistance at the lower level. We are inclined to believe that a decided reaction will take place during the course of the next few weeks, as we understand that there is likely to be some substantial orders from the there is likely to be some substantial orders from the U.S. Stocks last week were increased by 1,673 tons, and the London stock is now 17,054 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.):—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and April, 1s. 11d., all other positions up to December, 1s. 10\frac{3}{4}d. per lb., and business done.

SAFFRON.—Superior Valencia is slightly firmer, offering

at 100s. per lb.

SCAMMONY ROOT.—Mexican is offered at 32s. per cwt.

on the spot.

SEEDS.—There is no improvement in the seed market, Seeds.—There is no improvement in the seed market, which remains exceedingly quiet, with prices unaltered:—Canary seed.—Mazagan is scarce at 24s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot, Saffi 23s., and Larache 23s. 6d.; good bold Spanish, 35s.; and small, 29s. per cwt. Cumin seed.—Maltese is 35s. spot; Morocco is 30s. to 32s. 6d. spot. Anise.—Spanish 50s., and Levant 42s. Corlander seed.—Morocco is 16s. for sound quality on the spot; Russian is 16s. per cwt. Dill seed is 20s. per cwt. on the spot. Fenugreer.—Morocco is 15s. 6d. spot. Hempseed.—Mancharian is 13s. 6d. per cwt. Linsfer —Morocco is 20s. churian is 13s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed.—Morocco is 20s. Mustard seed.—English is 48s. 6d per cwt. on the spot. Senna.—Tinnevelly leaf has been in improved demand

recently at steady prices.

SHELLAC is cheaper, with usual standard TN orange offering at from 120s. to 125s. per cwt.; fine second orange is 180s., superfine 190s. to 300s., and AC cakey 135s. to 140s. per cwt. To arrive, TN for April-May shipment has declined to 112s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. For delivery the sales include May at 121s. to 115s., August 125s. to 112s. 6d. to 115s., and October 120s. to 115s. Calcutta cont. is re 53.

spot is rs.53.

WAX, BEES'.-There continues a steady undertone for all varieties, which are maintained at the full rates of from £9 5s. to £9 10s. per cwt. for Abyssinian, East African or Benguela. No decline in prices is expected before July, when bleaching contracts are usually completed, but of recent years, in place of the expected decline, prices have advanced. The collecting organisations at the sources, which were broken up after the serious decline in values a few years ago from around £10 to 65s. per cwt., when collection became unprofitable, have not been agair formed. In the opinion of importers, high prices will be maintained until larger supplies become available later in the year. Recently Continental offers have been made below London values, but this is due almost entirely to depreciated exchange, and is of a temporary nature.

WITCH HAZEL EXT. is quoted at 9s. 3d. per Imperial

gallon, duty paid.

Essential Oils

THERE are a few minor changes in prices to record, with cnly a moderate demand. Japanese camphor oil is scarce and dearer, Cochin lemongrass is firmer. Lemon is a shade easier after last week's rapid advance. Continental dill oil and Spanish pennyroyal are cheaper. Clove oil is weaker, following the lower value of the spice.

The following are the quantities and values of the essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and rc-exported from Great Britain during March 1926, compared with the same months in 1924 and in 1925, also for the two months in the respective years :

respective jenie .	1924	1925	1926
	1944	1920	
March imports (other lb.	342,385	381,134	541,947
than turpentine) value	£71,065	£136,683	£170,739
JanMar. imports do. lb.	993,749	1,175,954	1,372,341
value	£245,288	£367,085	£453,932
March re-exports do. lb.	72,858	81,975	78,917
value	£23,162	£34,876	£43,428
JanMar, do do, lb.	261,910	293,682	258,410
value	£88,484	£103,254	£99,828

ANISE (STAR).—" Red Ship" on the spot is unchanged with sellers at 3s, per lb. For shipment, 2s. 4½d, to 2s. 4½d, c.i.f. is quoted for drums.

Bergamor on the spot is about steady, with offers at from 28s, 6d, to 29s, per lb, for 37 to 38 l.a.

Camphor is very scarce and dearer on the spot, and the price asked for white essential in original drums has advanced during the week from 55s, to 65s, per cwt., with cases 7s, 6d, per cwt. more;

Camanga.—Offers of May-June shipment are made at 15s, and the second secon

per lb. c.i.f.

per lb. c.i.f.

CARAWAY.—Fair sales have been made recently of Dutch double rectified, the spot quotation for which is from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity.

CASSIA is steady for 80 to 85 c.a. at 7s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive, and 8s. 6d. on the spot.

CITRONELIA.—Ceylon remains steady at about 1s. 8½d. per lb. c.i.f. Spot is quoted at 1s. 9½d. Java is cheaper at 2s. 6½d. spot and 2s. 5½d. c.i.f.

CLOVE—English distilled on the spot is slightly easier at

CLOVE.—English distilled on the spot is slightly easier at to 6s. 3d. per lb.

DLL.—Continental c.l, B.P. quality, is cheaper on the spot at 9s. 6d. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS on the spot is unchanged at 1s. 71d. per lb.

for 70 to 75 per cent, cineol. Ho.—Japanese is quoted at 6s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. [Corrected.] JUNIPER BERRY.—B.P. oil on the spot is firm at 9s. to 10s.

per lb., as to seller.

LAVENDER.—French oil, 38 to 40 per cent. esters, is quoted

LATENDER.—French oil, 38 to 40 per cent. esters, is quoted at from 18s. to 20s. per lb. as to seller.

LEMON is not quite so firm as last week, and little demand is reported. The c.i.f. quotation, which advanced to 9s., has now declined, from 8s. to 8s. 6d. c.i.f. being asked. Spot is now 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin remains steady on the spot at 3s. 10d. per lb. For shipment the higher rate of 3s. 72d. c.i.f. is created.

Quoted.

NUMMEG on the spot is quoted at 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet is unchanged, with sellers at from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. West Indian sweet is steady at 9s.

PATCHOULI.—Usual quality Penang is steady at 21s. 6d.

per lb.; selocted is 22s. 6d.

PENNYROYAL.—Spanish is cheaper, offering at 8s. to 8s. 6d.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised has fluctuated considerably with a fair amount of activity, including spot buying. At one period spot parcels of distressel goods sold down to 9s. 6d. per lb., and January-March down to 9s. 6d. c.if. This was due to the rapid delivery of declarations for January-March. Since then, however, the pressure to sell eased, and a reaction ensued, with spot sales of the usual brands at 9s. 9d. to 10s., and on Wednesday the value closed at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. January-March shipment was also done at 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d c.i.f. and on Wednesday sales were made up to 11s. There is a decidedly better tone in the market, and as we have previously stated, the January-March position is "ovorsold": this pressure to cover in confirms it. There is a firmer undertone in American naturait in oil and sellers are not inclined further to shade prices. Good brands from importers are obtainable at 60s. per lb on the spot or c.i.f. to arrive, and business has been done at around this figure.

Rosewood (BBIS DE ROSE).—Spot holders quote from 11s. PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementholised has fluctuated con-

ROSEWOCD (BOIS DE ROSE).—Spot holders quote from 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb. In original drums this would be shaded.
SPIKE.—Spanish on the spot is unchanged at from 4s. to

3d. per lb.

4s. 3d. per lb.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period April 15 to 21 (inclusive):—Cananga (Holl.), 1 dm.; cedarwood (U.S.), 3 dm.; citronella (Jv.) 30 dm., (Cev.) 10 dm.; clove (Germ.), 3 dm.; geranium (Fr.) 4 dm., (Réunion) 5 dm.; lavender (Fr.), 4 cs.; lemon (It.), 91 cs.; lime (U.S.) 3 cs., (B.W.I.) 1 dm.; orange (B.W.I.), 24 cs.; palmarosa (Br. Ind.), 1 cs.; patchouli (Seych.), 6 cs.; peppermint (Jp.), 235 cs.; sandalwood (W. Aust.) 35 cs., (Fr.) 1 cs.; thyme (Fr.), 5 cs.; vetivert (Réunion), 2 dm.; wormwood (U.S.), 1 cs.; undescribed (U.S.) 1 cs., (Fr.) 85 pkgs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

CONDITIONS in this market continue fairly steady, but business has been restricted and keenly competed for. Salicylates are inclined to be firmer. Quinine and its salts have been substantially reduced. Phenacetin, hydroquinone milk sugar and sulphonal are cheaper.

ACETANILIDE continues to be quoted on spot at about 1s. 7d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder; business

AMIDOPYRIN remains dull, with dealers offering at

about 12s. 6d. per lb.

Aspirin.—Competition for business continues keen between dealers and makers, with prices from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. for good brands.

BARBITONE remains flat, with the quoted price about 9s. 3d. per lb.

9s. 3d. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE (.03) continues to be quoted at about 2s. 3d. per lb., with the market very quiet.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Continental practically free from chlorine, is about 3s. to 3s. 3d. for small parcels on spot. British, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex works.

BENZONAPHTHOL is offered by dealers at about 3s. 3d. per lb. for five-kilo lots, with very little moving.

BROMIDES.—Conditions continue steady and quite a fair business is being done: ammonium, 2s. 3d. per lb., in cases; potassium, B.P. crystals and granular, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; sodium, B.P. 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. A shade less for large parcels.

CALCIUM LACTATE meets with a steady demand at

CALCIUM LACTATE meets with a steady demand at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., the cheaper price for large

parcels

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Duty-paid crystals show no change at about 3s. $3\frac{1}{4}d$. to 3s. $3\frac{3}{4}d$ per lb., according to quantity. Business has been moderate.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—There is no change for the better to record here, and business is still far below normal, with cheap offers in the region of 1s. 3d. to 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady but quiet, with importers quoting at 1s. 10d. per lb., in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains dull at about 6s. 3d. to

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains dull at about 6s. 3d. to

6d. per lb.

GUARCOL CARBONATE holds very steady, with small lots on spot offered at about 7s. 9d. per lb. Liquid guaiacol is lower at 5s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

HEXAMINE.—A good business has been done at cut prices: quoted at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., according

to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is rather cheaper at from 4s. 3d. to

HYDROQUINONE is rather cheaper at from 4s, 3d, to 4s, 4d, per lb, the lower price for one-cwt, lots.

Lactic actd (B.P.),—Dealers are doing a fair business at about their quoted rates of 2s, 3½d, to 2s, 4d, per lb. Technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £41 per ton, net.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—There is a rather stronger tone here and prices are inclined to harden. Quoted at about 1s, 5½d, and upwards, in demijohns; small lots, in bottles, 1s, 10d, per lb.

METHYL SULPHOMAL is still quiet and easier with

METHYL SULPHONAL is still quiet and easier, with dealers quoting at 15s. 9d. per lb.

MILK SUGAR is cheaper, finest Dutch (B.P.) offering

MILK SUGAR is cheaper, finest Dutch (B.P.) offering at from 68s. to 70s. per cwt. as to quantity, and German (B.P.) at from 65s. 6d. to 67s. per cwt.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is steady, with the cheap offers now off the market; quotations are now close up to 1s. 9d. per lb. for 100 per cent. powder.

PARALDEHYDE is steady but not active at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN has been in fair request, with prices easier at about 3s. 10d. up to 4s. 2d. per lb.; these rates are shaded for important business.

PHENAZONE has been rather quieter, with prices steady

PHENAZONE has been rather quieter, with prices steady

at about 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1d. per lb.

Phenolphthalein is easier, with one cwt. lots offered at

4s. 1d. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Dealers are doing good business here, but prices are very competitive; five-cwt. lots, in drums, 63d, per lb.; smaller quantities, 7d. per lb.

Potassium sulphoguaiacolate remains dull, quoted rates at about 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6a. per lb.

QUININE.—As was anticipated last week, the British and foreign makers of quinine sulphate reduced their prices on Wednesday, April 21, by 7d. per oz. to 1s. 8d. in 1,000-oz. lots, and to 1s. 9d. in 100-oz. lots. The following are the prices of the other salts in 100-oz. tins: Acetate, 3s. 2d.; acetylsalicylic, 3s. 3d.; arseniate, 3s. 3d.; benzoate, 3s. 2d.; bihydroiodide, 3s. 3d.; bihydrobromide, 2s. 4d.; bihydrochloride, 2s. 4d.; bimur. carbamid. (urea), 2s. 4d.; bisulphate, 1s. 9d.; cacodylate, 3s. 7d.; cinnamate, 3s. 6d.; citrate, 2s. 2d.; fluoride, 3s. 5d.; formate, 3s. 1d.; glycerophosph., 3s. 11d.; hydriodate, 3s. 3d.; hydrochlorosulphate, 2s. 2d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 2d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 2d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 10d.; phosphate, 2s. 8d.; salicylate, 2s. 3d.; sulphocarbolate. 2s. 11d.; tannate (Howards'), 1s. 9d.; valerianate, 3s. 4d. per oz.; 25-oz. and 50-oz. tins, \(\frac{1}{4}d. \) per oz. extra. The previous and foreign makers of quinine sulphate reduced their

alteration in quinine sulphate was in June 1922, when the makers reduced prices by 9d. per oz. to 2s. 3d., but for a lengthy period this price had been nominal, and where quantity was concerned price-cutting by some of the makers had been freely indulged in. Particularly was this the case when some time ago one foreign maker quoted prices to the Greek and Turkish Governments for 10,000 kilos. (350,000 oz.) at from 30 to 33 per cent. under the Convention prices. This caused much irrita-tion at the time, as it was contended that if these Governments should be able to buy at such low prices, then other customers should have the same advantage.

RESORGIN is maintained at recent advances and business has been fairly brisk: quoted from 5s. 3d. per lb. Salicylic acid (B.P.).—This market appears to be rather firmer, and most offers are now at about 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., according to quantity. British makers' prices are at level rates. Technical, 10¾d. per lb., ex works.

SALOL has been a little brighter this week, with dealers'

prices at 3s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.), continues in good request, but most sales are at cut prices. Quoted from 1s, 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., and large parcels at lower rates.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is neglected; dealers quote

at 10s. 6d. per lb

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Prices quoted by both dealers and makers are rather firmer this week and the market tends to advance. Dealers: Crystals, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.; powder, 1s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. to 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per lb.

There has been a fairly brisk business.

SULPHONAL remains dull, with dealers' prices at about

Tannic acid.—B.P. leviss remains quiet, with prices steady at about 2s. 8½d. for quantities, in cases, and about 2s. 11d. per lb. for small lots.

Tartar emetic is offered by dealers to arrive at $11\frac{1}{4}d$. to $11\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. for technical 43 to 44 per cent.; B.P.,

1s. 10d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. crystals) is still lacking interest from buyers and the market remains depressed, with prices at about $11\frac{1}{4}d$. to $11\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., less 5 per cent.

TERPIN HYDRATE.—Business remains poor, with the ordinary price about 1s. 8d. per lb.; isolated parcels

are offered at much cheaper prices.

Thymol is steady, with a fair business passing: B.P. fine white, about 12s. per lb.

VANILLIN (100 per cent. from cloves) is still rather quiet, but prices seem very steady in the region of 21s. 9d. to 22s, 3d. per lb.

The following prices are also current: Adrenalin, pure The following prices are also current: Adrenalin, pure natural, 5s. to 6s. per gram; synthetic, 4s, 6d. per gram; ammon. ichthyosulphonate, 1s. 5d. in 1-lb. tins, 1s. 3d. in bulk packages; lecithin ex ovo, 15s. 6d. to 16s. per lb.; silver colloidal, 70 per cent., 71s. per lb.; silver nucleinate, 20 per cent., 25s. per lb.; silver proteinate, 8 per cent., 1s. 6d. per lb.; tannin albuminate, 1s. 9d. per lb.; yohimbine hydrochloride, 13s. 9d. to 14s. per oz.; saccharin, 550, 4s. 3d. per lb., including 1-lb. tins, f.o.b. Continental port for export. Bismuth carbonate, 12s. 6d.; subnitrate, 10s. 9d.; subgallate, 9s. 9d.; nitrate, 6s. 9d. per lb. for cwt. lots.

Among the chemicals which have paid Key Industry Duty are the following:—Acetyl salicylic acid, £309; argyrol, £467; atophan, £842; butyl alcohol, £2,454; coumarin, £226; hydroquinone, £318; "hydroxide," £370; phenacetin powder, £339; sodium salicylate, £140; strychnine, £333; undescribed chemicals, £2,434.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, April 21.

A FURTHER fall in the price of acetic acid on a quiet market is recorded. Formaldehyde is showing weakness on a dull market. Business generally has not been quite so good as of late, and this may be due to the unsettled industrial conditions.

ACETIC ACID is still meeting with a disappointing demand and prices are easier this week: 80 per cent, technical, £37; 80 per cent, pure, £38 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaccutical, 99 to 100 per cent., £65 12s. 6d.; glacial, in barrels, about £55 per ton, ex wharf.

ACETONE is steady but much quieter in demand: B.G.S., in drums, £30 to £30 10s. per ton.

ALUM is steady but not active on spot: lump is offered at £8 15s. per ton, ex store; cheaper prices for quantities

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS).—Prices are steadier this weck, but competition is still very keen: 99.95 per cent., spot, is 1s. 1sd. to 1s. 2d. per lb., in loaned cylinders, earriage paid; cheaper prices for contracts.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE is steady but quiet: grey galvanising offered at about £22 10s. to £23 per ton, in casks, spot;

ARSENIC.—A fair business has been reported in Cornish on the basis of £14 per ton f.o.r., and sellers ask a little more in some cases. According to a statement made at the more in some cases. According to a statement made at the meeting of the East Pool and Agar Mines the output, which for last year amounted to 1,390 tons, is expected to be maintained at upwards of 100 tons a month.

BARIUM CHLORIDE is firm and short in supply on spot, with the price of 98 to 100 per cent, prime white crystals at £10 10s. to £10 15s. per ton, in casks; cheaper prices for Luly delivore.

July delivery.

BARYTES is unchanged, with good business being done: quoted by importers at £3 5s. to £3 15s. per ton, c.i.f., according to quality and quantity.

CREAN OF TARTAR has been inquired for forward delivery and quoted steadily at about 76s. to 77s. per cwt., less 2½

per cent. for B.P. quality.

EPSOM SALT remains quiet: dealers offer spot lots in single bags at £5 2s. 6d. to £5 5s. per ton; cheaper prices for quantities to arrive.

FORMALDEHYDE remains in very poor demand and prices, as quoted at £40 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume, are

easy.

GLAUBER'S SALT shows no change on the week, with commercial quality, in single bags, quoted on spot at £3 12s. 6d. to £3 15s. per ton; cheaper prices for quantities to arrive.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—Lead acetate, brown, £41 5s; white, £42 15s. per ton, spot; market dull: red lead, imported, £38, c.i.f. London; white lead, dry, £34 10s.; ground in oil, £35 15s., c.i.f. London Markets have been very unsteady and business has been difficult.

LITHOPONE continues steady. with a moderate business:

LITHOPONE continues steady, with a moderate business: 30 per cent. Continental red seal, about £21 5s. per ton,

ev wharf; cheaper for quantities to arrive.

Oxalic acid remains rather quiet, while competition is very keen: quoted at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., ex wharf.

Potash caustic has met with the usual spot business, with dealers' prices for 88 to 92 per cent, solid, steady at £27 10s.

per ton, in drums; cheaper prices for contracts for forward, POTASSIUM CARBONATE is unaltered, with business slow: spot, 90 to 92 per cent., £24 15s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £26 15s. per ton, in casks; cheaper prices for forward delivery. POTASSIUM CHLORATE is rather firmer this week, with prices

up to about 3dd. to 4d. per lb., in kegs.

Potassium Permanganate.—Commercial quality continues in good demand at keen prices at about 5dd. per lb., in

In good demand at keen prices at about 52d. per 1b., in drums, ex store.

Potassium prussiate is rather quieter and prices a shade easier at about 7d. per lb. for yellow, in casks.

Sal ammoniae is unchanged, with the market decidedly quiet: dog-tooth crystals, £30; medium, £28; fine white crystals, £19 10s. per ton, in casks; cheaper prices for forward delivery.

Sodium acetate is still firm on spot at about £20 per ton, owing to shortage of supplies; easier prices for July.

Sodium Chlorate is dearer at about 32d. to 32d. per lb.; business brisk

SODIUM CHIORATE is dearer at about 3\(^2_6\)d. to 3\(^1_2\)d. per lb.; business brisk.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE continues to meet with a fair business, and dealers' prices are steady: pea crystals, in onecwt. kegs, £14 10s. per ton; commercial quality, £9 per ton, in casks, ex wharf. British makers' prices for pure crystals for home consumers, £14 to £15 per ton, according to quantity, delivered to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE remains dull, with no change in prices: 96 per cent., £13 2s. 6d.; refined, £13 7s. 6d. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London. Liverpool prices 2s. 6d. per ton less.

SODIUM NITRATE (100 per cent. basis) is attracting little interest at £21 2s. 6d. per ton, docks, London.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is idle, so far as dealers are concerned: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 5s.; broken, £12 5s. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

Fixed Oils, etc.

A WEEK of poor business is reported, but prices are being fairly well maintained. Palm oils are steady, and have been fairly well maintained. Palm oils are steady, and have been moderately active at times. Acto oils.—Prices show some recovery, but the market is quiet; coconut and palm kernel, 39s, 9d.; groundnut, 35s.; soya, 32s, 6d. spot. Castor.—Prices are easier and market still dull; pharmaceutical, 50s.; first pressings, 45s.; second pressings, 42s. per barrel on the spot in not less than one-ton lots. Coconut is quiet but steady; deodorised, spot, 51s.; Ccylon, 45s. 3d. c.i.f.;

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Cochin, 57s. 6d. c.i.f. Cotton is very quiet again, but prices are maintained: deodorised, 47s.; common edible, 45s.; soapmaking, 45s.; crude, 38s. spot. Groundnut.—Business has been poor: deodorised, spot, 52s.; crude Oriental, 47s. c.i.f. Palm kerrel is quieter and slightly easier: deodorised, 48s. 3d.; crude, 46s. spot. Palm.—Prices are about level on the week, and the market has been very steady with a moderate volume of business: Lagos, 37s. 9d.; softs, 37s. 7½d.; mediums, 38s.; hards, 38s. 9d.; bleached, 40s. 6d. spot. Rape is steady but rather quiet: refined, 53s.; crude, 52s. spot. Soya continues steady: deodorised, 44s.; crude, 40s. spot. Linsred (raw, naked).—Prices are slightly better on the week, and the market is well maintained: on spot, 30s. 6d.; April, 29s. 7½d.; May-August, 30s.; September-December, 30s. 6d. Beiled oil, spot, 32s. 3d. Hull, on spot, 30s. 4½d.; April, 30s. 4½d.; May-August, 30s. 6d.; September-December, 50s. 7½d. Turpentine has undergone practically no alteration; American cable advices indicated dullness, with continued small receipts, and in our market a steady tone has been maintained throughout in spite of the subdued trade demand. The London deliveries continued on a large scale amounting for last week to 2,849 barrels, making the eggregate since January 1 36,620 barrels, against 28,824 barrels same period last year, and the stocks were returned at 24,984 barrels, comparing with 18,435 barrels a year previous. Spot market closes at 63s. per cwt., May-June, 63s., and July-December, 59s. 9d. Wood is easier at 60s. per cwt, spot for Hankow in barrels. Resin.—Prices eased again, having been considered too high to attract buyers except for urgent requirements. Demand is slow again this week. C.i.f. terms stand at 17s. to up to 24s. 1½d. for B up to G, according to grade; and WW grade is 29s. 7½d.; stocks are limited, and spot prices command good premium, especially for the latter.

Luericating, Miseral and Burning oils, etc.—Conditions Cochin, 57s. 6d. c.i.f. COTTON is very quiet again, but prices

mand good premium, especially for the latter.

Lubricating, Mineral and Burning oils, Etc.—Conditions in this section are fairly steady, although business in some products is still poor. There is no change of importance, and prices are as quoted in last week's issue (p. 579).

Potash Control

The agreement between the German Potash Syndicate and the Société Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace, which was made for one year, expiring on May 1, has been extended indefinitely. Undor it the German market is retained for the German syndicate, while the Alsace group commands the French home and colonial markets, including French protectorates and manifacted countries, but the American and other markets remain open. The agreement, however, is not intended to be made the means of forcing up prices, but to enable the industry to be consolidated and production costs diminished. The agreement assigns to Germany 70 per cent, and to Alsace 30 per cent, of the world's markets.

Belgian Drugs

Brussels, April 15.

Valerian root.—Since our last report (C. & D., February 15, p. 244) the demand has been very small, and there has been a tendency amongst holders to give away on the last prices quoted. However, the crop is entirely exhausted in the primary market and the few shippers who have still some stock in hand are clearing out slowly. Before any new goods can arrive another four to five months must elapse, and it is our strong impression that the final stock of this and it is our strong impression that the final stock of this year's crop will fetch "record" prices. As regards new crop, the actual high prices have attracted cultivators, and

erop, the actual high prices have attracted cultivators, and wo will probably have the acreage under cultivation increased threefold compared with last year.

Burdock root.—There was a slow but steady demand from the United States all through last year, and the crop has been practically exhausted. The new crop which was available a few months ago has already been largely exported. The market will probably take a turn for the better, and we should not be surprised to see a considerable rise if any demand of importance sets in

rise if any demand of importance sets in.

rise if any demand of importance sets in.

CHAMOMILES.—There was an exceedingly small demand only throughout last scason. We have no similar remembrance of such small quantities being exported from this country. The most important consuming centres, such as London, Marseilles, Paris, Hamburg, seem to have stocks bought at moderately high prices. In Belgium there are also stocks in hands of shippers at about the same prices paid by the foreign importers. However, it is possible to buy at lower figures from the actual cultivators, although we think that any demand of importance will send up the prices again. Quotations are from 80s. to 125s. per cwt.. prices again. Quotations are from 80s. to 125s. per cwt.,

C.i.f., according to quality.

GENTIAN ROOT.—There is a fair demand and the market is moderately supplied. However, there are several complaints about quality and conditions of shipment; quotations are about 26s. per cwt., c.i.f. London.

The Future of Bromine

The reintroduction and use of gasoline containing lead tetra-ethyl has been permitted in the United States of America on the advice of the U.S. Public Health Service, and the extensive use of such "leaded" gasoline will have a decided effect in the near future on the bromine market, since ethylene bromide enters into the production of leaded since ethylene bromide enters into the production of leaded gasoline. Carl R. De Long reviews the somewhat speculative situation in an article in "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" for April (p. 424). Germany and the United States are almost the only suppliers of bromine, and in the pre-war period this amounted to 2,500,000 pounds per aumum, of which Germany supplied about three-fourths. Severe German competition forced the price of bromine days wards until in 1903 it was 11 cents per lb in Germany. downwards, until in 1903 it was 11 cents per lb, in Germany and 9.8 cents per lb. in the United States. This climinated and 9.8 cents per lb. in the United States. This climinated practically all the American producers except the Dow Chemical Co., of Midland, Michigan, who carried on a contra-campaign in Europe. Prices gradually increased after 1908 until they attained 20 to 22 cents per lb. in 1912 and 1913, but jumped on the outbreak of war to \$1.31 in 1916, and ranged from 55 to 67 cents per lb. during 1917 to 1920 inclusive. The post-war level dropped to 15 to 17 cents per lb. in 1922 and 1923. A sudden increased demand for bromine occurred in 1924, following the production of 300,000,000 gallons of leaded gasoline, the U.S. consumption alone rising to 5,259,000 lb. of bromine, of which 1,225,000 lb. were imported. Prices rose to 41 cents, and at present are between 39 and 43 cents. Sales of leaded gasoline were discontinued in May 1925, but prior thereto (from March to May) the du Pont Co. had transferred its lead tetraethyl production from an ethyl bromide to cthyl chloride process, and bromine consumption can be disregarded as ethyl production from an ethyl bromide to cthyl chloride process, and bromine consumption can be disregarded as regards the new demand for lead ictra-ethyl. There remains, however, the use of bromine "carriers" in leaded gasoline, these being cthylene bromide, or tribromoaniline. The U.S. gasoline consumption of 1925 (11.2 billion gallons) would require 90,000,000 lb. of bromine if converted into leaded gasoline, and on the assumption that only 10 per cent, be so treated, the demand of 9,000,000 lb. will be three times that of 1924. The bromine ship of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation is expected to recover from sea-water about 1,200,000 lb. of bromine per annum, as tribromoaniline and plant in Caliation is expected to recover from sea-water about 1,200,000 lb, of bromine per annum, as tribromoaniline and plant in California is being laid down for making a further 500,000 lb, of bromine per annum, German production in 1925 was about 3,000,000 lb,, which it is considered could be expanded tenfold providing market conditions warrant it. As there is an import duty into the United States of 10 cents per lb,, it is likely that American users will exploit fully domestic sources before calling upon Germany. This is also a bromine recovery plant at Bir El Uanecke, Tuns, which was closed down following the end of the Great War. The prospects of bromine attaining a high price in the near future is unlikely, unless unexpected demands occur for leaded gasoline. In any case, the shortage would in all for leaded gasoline. In any case, the shortage would in all probability be temporary, in view of the large potential sources of bromine. However, the prospect must be faced that increased immediate demands for bromine will ten! to raise the present cost.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of Continental and other exchange rates against the pound sterling on London prevailing at 4 p.m. on Wednesday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Ex- change	April 14	April 21
Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Bulgaria Calcutta Constantaple Copenhagen Greece Hong Kong Italy Kobe Lisbon Madrid Montreal New York	Fl. to £ M. to £ Fr. to £ Lev. to £ Per rup. Pst. to £ Kr. to £ Dr. to £ Tt. \$ Lire to £ Yen Escu. Pes. to £ \$ to £	12.107 20.43 25.22½ 25.22½ 24d. 110 18.159 25.22½	12,11\$ — 12,11\$ 20,40\$ — 20,41\$ 129—129\$ 660—680 17\$24,—17\$\$d. 975—985 18,56—18,60 376—381 26\$\$d.—27\$\$d. 120,80—120,85 27\$\$d.—22\$\$\$d. 2\$\$\$41,—22\$\$d. 2\$\$\$41,—22\$\$d. 4,85\$\$\$4,85\$\$\$4,85\$\$\$4,85\$\$\$4,85\$\$\$4,85\$\$\$4,85\$\$\$5	12.111.—12.12\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Oslo Paris Singapore Stockholm Switzerland Vienna Warsaw	Kr. to £ Fr. to £ Per dol. Kr. to £ Fr. to £ Sh. to £ Zloty to £	18.159 25.22½ 18.159 25.22½ 24.02	22.45—22.48 142.05—14°.15 28d.—26\frac{1}{2}d. 18.14\frac{1}{2}-18.15\frac{1}{2} 25.17—25.18 34.43—34.48 40 sellers	22,33—22,38 145,75—145,85 27 ¹ 5d.—28 ¹ 5d. 18,15 ¹ 3—18,16 ¹ 2 25,17—28,18 34,47—34,52 48 sellers



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

The Draft D.D.A. Regulations

SIR,-I should esteem it a great favour if you would allow me through the medium of your columns to make allow me through the medium of your columns to make my humble protest against the proposed Order in Council to bring still further drugs within the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Acts, which in my opinion is filching the rights of individuals, and is a gradual cancer eating into the very vitality of liberty. Why have the people of this country to have palmed off on them these grandmotherly administrative laws framed by irresponsible people driven forward by fanaticism and fear? Have plarmacists always to submit to this kind of thing? pharmacists always to submit to this kind of thing? Is there no effective means of opposition? As if so, of what real use is it to-day compelling a retail chemist to qualify as a chemist when he is reduced to the state of an ordinary shopkeeper, and cannot exercise the usual powers supposed to belong to his profession? Has Really, it does seem as though in this England of ours to-day there is no such thing as justice or liberty, and that we are to be governed out of house and home by a collection of cranks. It is a great pity that Parliament will not use its prerogative against this increasing tendency of governing by Order in Council, as, nine times out of ten, such orders are hostile to the views of the great majority of the people of this country, and in many cases owe their inception to the activity of a minority of cranks, whether in Government departments or otherwise.—Yours, etc., H. H. Gibson,

(Robert Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester and London).

Sir,—Can nothing be done to strengthen the hand of the Pharmaceutical Society in opposing additions to the list of drugs to which the Dangerous Drugs Acts apply? Pharmacists, as a body or individually, do not resent reasonable restrictions on the indiscriminate sale of powerful and toxic drugs and chemicals—as good citizens they realise that some control is necessary—but that is a very different thing from placing the item on the D.D.A. Schedule. A slight omission, such as of the date on which the prescription was dispensed, may involve the unfortunate pharmacist in a fine of £1,000 and up to ten years' imprisonment. Can one wonder that some pharmacists' refuse to handle any of the D.D.A. drugs? macists refuse to handle any of the D.D.A. drugs? Now that the Home Office proposes to add the barbituric group to the D.D.A. Schedule, with all the onerous duties that implies, we in Derby feel that some sort of stand should be taken. We claim (as fully qualified men) that these drugs can be properly controlled under Part I of the Poisons Schedule, and that all prescriptions should be dispensed by pharmacists only. A resolution was passed at the branch meeting, on April 14, which errs, if anything on the side of moderation, but nevertheless if anything, on the side of moderation, but nevertheless our Association is prepared to use every legitimate means to oppose additional burdens being imposed on an honourable body of men who are gradually being strangled by red tape. Now is the opportunity for branches and associations to make themselves heard—not waiting until the matter has become a fait accompli and then a few futile journeys to London to protest, too late. Have pharmacists enough "guts" to make a stand? I wonder. Let our leaders show the way.

Yours faithfully, H. G. Toy.

Derby.

"The Scandal of the Scales"

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the particular personage who considered that a variation of 1.08 per cent. between five chemists' weight certificates in the same day constituted a "scandal" (C. & D., April 17,

p. 567) was as precise as he intended others to be. If so, it would be necessary for him first of all to furnish certificates to the effect that between weighings he did not (1) eat, (2) drink, (3) purchase or part with any article, (4) evacuate any solid or liquid, (5) perspire, (6) breathe, (7) alter any article of clothing, (8) change (6) breathe, (7) alter any article of clothing, (8) change any notes or coinage, (9) pick up or lose any mud or moisture with his footgear. For example, a half-pint of beer or a cup of tea would alter weighings by about 10 oz. and 6 oz. respectively. A hearty meal may easily add a pound to weight, while a few hours' wear and tear of living will cause appreciable loss of weight as exhaled carbon dioxide and water. Such pernickety persons should buy a personal weighing machine for their own use, without clothes, on rising. For normal persons it should be sufficient for pharmacists to impress the necessity for regular weekly weight cists to impress the necessity for regular weekly weighings on the same scale under like conditions, in order to obtain comparative results with an accuracy within ½ lb. to 1 lb.—Faithfully yours,

CHEMICUS (21/4).

Complaints against Chemists

SIR,—Thank you for your timely editorial article which appeared in the issue of April 17 on the above subject. Each of the three divisions of the complaints deserves some investigation, and it may be that it will be to the advantage of every pharmacist in retail business if he will overhaul his methods and apparatus. First, the variation in the prices charged for the dispensing of a prescription in different pharmacies is simply appalling. have been making an investigation on this subject, and I have found that with one mixture the prices asked in I have found that with one mixture the prices asked in fourteen different pharmacies in six different towns and cities, including London, vary from 10d. to 3s. 6d. The correct price, according to the C. & D. pricing system, was 2s. 8d. Another mixture containing one ingredient which now costs many times the pre-war figure was taken to eight different shops in four different towns, including London; the price asked varied from 1s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. In this case the correct price was 4s. 2d. One realises the difference between a shop in a back street and one in an expensive sliopping centre, so far as over-head expenses go; but even allowing for that, is it not such a difference that the man in the street will think furiously? My experience has shown that the pharmacies which are recognised as the best in every way invariably charge a price for dispensing which is within a copper charge a price for dispensing which is within a copper or so of the price as calculated by the C. & D. system. "Suburban," in a letter to you in the same issue, says: "Irrespective, however, cf any costing method, I would say that locum work in all parts of England has shown me that in an ordinary middle-class district 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. is usually charged for 5viii. tablespoon mixtures without reference to price lists." It is sheer laziness and lethargy, that causes these variations in price. The lethargy that causes these variations in price. The remedy is a local one. Each local association must tackle the question seriously for the sake of pharmacy as a whole. A fair and resemble a whole. A fair and reasonable remuneration must be obtained for services rendered. The public are prepared to pay a correct and reasonable price—in fact, if a very low price is charged they become suspicious, and with good reason. If the prescriptions I had the low quotations for had been dispensed at the price, somebody was going to be out of pocket. To have a reputation as "the tions for had been dispensed at the price, somebody was going to be out of pocket. To have a reputation as "the cheapest chemist in town," is no use to any man. The lasting reputation is "the best chemist in town," and for that we should all aim. Secondly, the question of the personal weighing machine. These useful instruments, which do not come under the purview of the weights and massives increaters only need a little results. ments, which do not come under the purview of the weights and measures inspectors, only need a little regular care to keep them accurate. Cleaning and adjusting daily will cause all complaints to vanish. At one time I was responsible for thirty such machines, and the method outlined prevented any complaint. Thirdly, the supply of drugs and medicines in emergencies. It is quite time the public knew the exact position of the pharmacist in this matter. The letter of Mr. Harold E. Matthews (Clifton), which lately appeared in "The Times," is the kind of letter one likes to see. It was apt and to the point. Even for the dispensing of N.H.I. prescriptions no pharmacist is expected to dispense after the usual closing hour, 8 p.m., without a double dispensing fee. People who are regular visitors on the Continent are very pointed in their remarks until they know the exact position. If we had the security and the limited competition of our Continental brethren we could give the twenty-four-hour service. Since the war many shops which had previously given a full day-and-night service for many years have now ceased so to do. The stores long ago decided that it was not a paying business proposition, and now most private chemists have come to the same conclusion. Until the time comes when we have a State pharmaceutical service or (what would be far better) protection for the pharmacist as well as for the public, the medico must find the argent medicine as under the N.H.I. Acts. For one, I appreciate the ventilation you N.H.I. Acts. For one, I appreciate the ventilation you have given to these apparently small but very important domestic subjects.—Yours faithfully,

JUSTIN LINCOLN (22/4).

The Powers of the General Medical Council

SIR,—In reply to "Looker-on" (C. & D., April 17, p. 581) regarding the powers of the General Medical Council, I should like to draw attention to another aspect of the case. The treatment meted out to the late Dr. Axham certainly shows power run amok from common sense and reason, which means disaster eventually to that power. Dr. Axham was man enough to recognise talent and capability when he saw it, and it would be a great asset to the G.M.C. if they would commend the good sense of men like Dr. Axham. I fail to see quackery in it, for Sir H. Barker accomplished what he professed to deal with, and that is what a large percentage of medical (legally qualified) men failed at. I have had requests from medical men for proprietary articles. I asked one if a B.P.C. preparation was not as good, and said I would tell him what was in it if he could tell me the ingredients in what he was prescribing; he was completely at a loss, and so took the B.P.C. article. Now, if this is not quackery, what is? If the G.M.C. would sift out its members who are shareholders in quack firms and see that they prescribe something of which they know or can get to know the ingredients, so much the better. Some men are born with talents and capabilities, but not with money to see them through a medical course. Ability and talent should not be discounted. Great Britain is overdone with organised machinery, and has very little soul, and what soul there is should not be crushed out .- Yours, etc.,

J. R. Huck.

Barnard Castle.

Disciplinary Powers

SIR,—In recent reports in certain medical cases I notice that some doctors were struck off the register for unprofessional conduct. Could this not be applied to chemists? There are a great many men, among them some of the heads of the Pharmaceutical Society, who boast of their wholesale businesses among dairies and small goods shops. I have four small shops in my district which sell patent medicines; these goods must come through chemists, as one manufacturing firm at least is proud of the fact that it deals only with chemists, and advertises to this effect. Men should be struck off the Register who exploit their profession. It is the fashion nowadays to laugh at the chemist when he talks of his professional standing. Why? Because it is the type mentioned above that have dragged it down to the level of any mixed goods business. The usual reply to any criticism is to "do the same." I, for one, could do that easily enough; but I don't see why I should have spent good money to pass examinations to do so. The chemist will never have any "standing" do so. The chemist will never have any "standing" until this sort of thing is stamped out, and it is the duty of the men elected to the Pharmaceutical Society and the P.A.T.A. to do this; but so long as there are men on these bodies who practise this sort of business it will never be done. What the chemist needs is a Mussolini, who is not afraid to say what he thinks, at the head of the Pharmaceutical Society. What do other chemists think of this?—Yours faithfully. other chemists think of this ?-Yours faithfully,

ACIDUS (21/4).

Legal Queries

- D. M. T. (12/4).—The cough mixture of which you send the formula should be labelled: "Contains tr. camph. co. B.P. 1/16, and tr. chlorof. et morph. B.P. '85, 1/32—Poison."
- R. H. (14/4).—Preparations containing stramonium come within Part II of the Poisons Schedule owing to the presence of a poisonous alkaloid in the stramonium, and can only be sold by qualified chemists.
- S. G. H. (16/4).—The sea-sickness cachets are liable to medicine-stamp duty as being recommended for an ailment. The article does not benefit from the "entire" drug exemption, as it is prepared by colouring.
- D. S. L. (13/4).—Hyd. subchlor, is not a poison within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, hence no preparations containing it are required to have any disclosure on the labels under the Labelling of Poisons Order.
- Sacch, Ust. (18/4).—The safety dilution of liq. morph. hyd. may be remembered as 1/5. The mixture, of which you send the formula, contains 1 in 21½, which is well outside the restrictions of Dangerous Drugs Acts and Regulations.
- J. E. (13/4) asks whether it is permissible at Easter to keep a shop open on the early-closing day both in the week before and in the week after? [Yes, provided that the shop is kept closed throughout Good Friday and Easter Monday.]
- H. L. R. (9/4).—Our opinion is that the sale of the tonic you refer to, containing arsenic and strychnine salts, would come under the "admixture" class and in Part II of the Poisons Schedule. In any case it can be sold by chemists without a medical prescription.
- S. H. (17/4).—(1) The prescription you send would contain 0.5 per cent, of anhydrous morphine, which makes it subject to regulations of the Dangerous Drugs Act. (2) We are much obliged for the suggestion you make with regard to the C. & D. Poisons Cards.
- T. E. B. (16/4).—Vin. quininæ, B.P., may be sold without a "sweets" licence by registered chemists or comof the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The wine must contain on the label exact directions as to the dose.
- G. R. B. (21/4).—As a rule sting-relief preparations are not liable to medicine-stamp duty, but the claims made in the wording you send introduce a doubt. It would be better, therefore, to submit the label and directions for an opinion to the Board of Customs and Excise at the Customs House, London, E.C.
- W. G. D. (19/4).—The evidence of prior use of a word that is subsequently registered as a trade-mark by another party would consist of the production of orders to a printer for labels bearing the word and orders for the article. The invoice to which you refer would probably be useful, but we cannot say from the information you
- J. R. B. (14/4).—(1) The registration of trade-marks is described in detail in The Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1926, p. 309. If there are any further details required we shall be glad if you will let us know. (2) If you trade under any other name than your own you must register the name under the Registration of Business Names Act, for details of which see also the Diary, pp. 262 and 304. (3) You can only take out a patent for a preparation if it meets the requirements of the Patents Act, an account of which you will find in the Diary, p. 308.
- (19/4) borrowed money to commence business, and repaid it in the next three years in varying sums with interest. In his returns for income-tax for these years he claimed to be allowed the interest he had years he claimed to be allowed the interest he had paid, but the income-tax authorities refused the claim, and he asks if this was correct. [It was. "W. W.'s" proper course would have been to deduct income-tax at the standard rate on the interest when paying it over, and then give a certificate of having done so to the lender, who could then, if entitled to it, claim repayment from the revenue of the tax which had been retained.] retained.1

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

A. d. N. (28/1).—Lip stick.—This appears to consist of mutton fat (probably), coloured with eosin. Alloxan was sought with negative result.

R. H. W. (8/2).—MILK TESTING.—The kind of pre-liminary testing of milks (for purposes of grading and mixing) depends upon the margin of safety which it is proposed to have over official standards. Seasonal variaproposed to have over official standards. Seasonal variations, such as transference from oil-cake to wet grass, may markedly reduce the proportions of total solids and fat in milk. Normally a milk-hydrometer (or lactometer), especially if the readings are corrected for temperature, as sufficient to indicate to a producer the variations which occur in quality of milk. Standard types of lactometers (of varying sensitivity) with correction scales are supplied by dealers in analytical requisites. However, where it is necessary to ensure that milk is definitely above the permissible standard as regards fat and total solids, it is usual to determine one or both of these in addition to usual to determine one or both of these in addition to testing with a lactometer. For routine estimation of fat and for the Leffmann Beam process, or Gerber method, the more expensive centrifugal apparatus is cheaper in the long run, as it is quicker than ether extraction of fat (by the Werner-Schmidt or Adams process). Details of all these processes will be found in standard text books on milk analysis or analysis of foodstuffs. When the specific gravity and either fat or total solids are known, then, by the aid of a milk formula or slide rule with a milk scale, it is an easy matter to ascertain whether the milk is deficient in fat or whether water has been added. The Richmond milk scale uses the following formula:-T = 0.259 G = 1.164 F.

where T = total solids, G = gravity in excess of water (taken as 1,000) and F = percentage of fat. This definite relationship between specific gravity, fat and total solids is of great value in grading milk and detecting adulteration. Addition of water lowers both the fat and total solids, whilst addition of separated milk reduces fat content only. Some 20 or 25 per cent, of separated milk may have been added to a milk originally rich in fat (say above 4.0 per cent.), but this is not detectable, as the milk is still above standard.

G. V. T. (10/3).—(1) MOTOR-CAR SPRAY.—This is a yellowish-brown oil with some fluorescence, possessing the odour of a crude turpentine. It appears to consist of about equal parts of a crude turpentine oil and a mineral lubricating oil. (2) Aspirin will not keep for long in an aqueous menstruum, as the chemical slowly breaks up in the presence of water.

Photo (7/4).—COLD CREAM.—The formulas for cold cream are very numerous. Many chemists use the Ung. Aq. Rosæ B.P., or Ung. Rosæ Alb. B.P.C. The following are two recipes largely sold in businesses in

England :—	
I	II
Spermaceti,	White soft paraffin 8 oz.
White wax of each 1 oz.	White wax 1 oz.
Nut oil 10 oz.	Spermaceti 2 dr.
Melt on a water bath and	Melt on a water bath, and
add:	when nearly cold add:
Distilled water 10 oz.	Borax 40 gr.
Otto of rose 20 m. Oil of bergamot 20 m.	Water 4½ oz.
Oil of bergamot 20 m.	Otto of rose 15 m.
Co. A contract name	2 11. 2

Coccaine (8/4).—Vulcanite can be gilt by means of gold leaf, but we believe you are referring to the electrodeposition of gold on vulcanite, such as might be used for dentures. We cannot find any details of a process for doing this.

L. D. T. (9/4).—Petrol deodorant.—Suitable substances for covering the after-smell of petrol used as a cleanser of aluminium are amyl acctate, benzaldehyde and bornyl acetate. These are comparatively inexpensive. You will find further details regarding these in the C. & D. Diary, 1925, p. 261.

H. H. T. (10/4).—There is no practical way of keeping an open-air camping ground free of moths, moles and mice, but rodents can be reduced by trapping.

A. T. (10/4).—Iodine for fowls.—Iodine is being administered in table salt in districts where goitre is prevalent, as this complaint is now recognised as being caused by iodine deficiency. Only a trace of sodium iodide is required. We do not know why your customer thinks that fowls would benefit by the administration of iodide, but it would be a harmless experiment to try. It would be best to supply a solution of sodium iodide so that a teaspoonful containing a grain of the salt is added to the drinking water of 50 to 100 fowls.

Antis (12/4).—(1) Pasta bismuthi et iodoformi (B.I.P.P.) :—

Bismuth nitrate 1 oz. 2 oz. Iodoform Liquid paraffin 2 oz.

Mix the powders, then add the liquid paraffin to form a smooth paste.

(2) Liq. calcis chlorinatæ c. ac. borico (rusol):-Chlorinated lime, Boric acid Water of each ... to 20 oz.

Triturate the chlorinated lime with part of the water to form a paste and add the remainder of the water. I add the boric acid, stand for several hours and filter.

D. M. T. (12/4).—Improved seidlitz powders, lemon flavoured.—These contain terpeneless oil of lemon $\mathfrak{m}_{\frac{1}{32}}$, mixed with the contents of the blue paper (the alkaline portion of pulv. sodæ tart. effervescens). The "double strength" seidlitz powders contain sodium potastum tartytt in pulse of the populity selection of the property selection. trate 3iv, in place of the quantity ordered in the B.P.

H. S. E. (12/4).—CURRICULUM FOR QUALIFYING EXAMINA-TION.—The period of college training after June 29, 1929, is a little uncertain owing to there being no necessity for the schools to allocate the specified hours until the date of the complete change over is nearer. It does appear, from scholastic opinion, that the hours and examinations cannot be fitted in under eighteen months, and most probably two academic years. It may, on the other hand, be possible to cut the time down to two periods of six months. The chief expert opinion in a leading school is that two academic years, actually eighteen months, college training, exclusive of holidays, will be required.

 $A.\ W.\ P.\ (13/4)$.—The title you use is a registered trade-mark indicating a proprietary article. That is why we cannot supply a formula for the article.

J. C. (13/4).—We do not know the formula of the proprietary article you mention.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," April 15, 1876

Budget of 1876

Budget of 1876

An increase of national expenditure comes mal a propos at a time when national commerce is in anything but a flourishing condition, and when nearly all our branches of industry are depressed and unprofitable. In estimating for the coming year the Chancellor of the Exchequer shows a commendable prudence in not anticipating much elasticity in the revenue. The experience of the quarter just past was clearly indicative of the excessive lichargy which now possesses nearly every branch of trade, both home and foreign, and Sir Stafford Northcote at least deserves the credit of not having neglected the obvious signs of the times. If his budget had not been shadowed over with the gloom of that extra 1½ million it would have been an excellent one; that it has anything cheerful about it is extremely creditable to its author. Tradesmen generally will be thankful for the small mercy of the removal of that irritating tax on the small boy kept for the shop, but occasionally employed for an hour or so in the kitchen; while the concessions in regard to the income tax, though this year alloyed by the extra penny, will probably be permanent boons to the most hardworking half of the middle classes of this country. So that without palliating in the least the serious blemish of increased expenditure, which, however, is only the Chancellor of the Exchequer's misfortune, we think it fair to acknowledge that the Budget of 1876 will compare favourably with those of any of its recent predecessors.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Fennel is the fruit of Faniculum capillaceum, Gilib. $(N.O.\ Umbelliferæ).$ There are many varieties of the plant, which extends from the Mediterranean basin to Britain in the North, and to Persia, India, China and Japan in the East. The fruits vary in size and in flavour, due to the relative proportions of anethol and fenchone in the oil which they contain. In size they vary from three to four mm. in length (Japanese) to ten mm. (Saxon). The Japanese have a sweet anise-like taste, and were at first imported and offered as anise. A full account, with illustrations of the different commercial varieties of fennel, was given by J. C. Umney in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" (March 13, 1897). Mr. Umney was of opinion that the Saxon, Galician, Russian, Roumanian, and Japanese varieties of fennel fruit are best adapted for pharmaceutical use, with a preference for the Saxon. The principal medicinal use for fennel fruit in this country is as an ingredient of compound liquorice powder, and in cattle foods, etc., but whilst the fruit is official in the B.P. the oil is not, although largely used on the Continent. In the United States the oil is used in preference to the fruit on account of the difficulty of reducing fennel fruit rich in essential oil to fine powder. The limit of graginary is the P.R. provider the powder. The limit of size given in the B.P. permits the use of the Saxon, the cultivated French varieties, the Persian, Indian and Galician varieties. Those containing most fenchone are the Saxon, Galician and Russian, in which the camphoraceous flavour preponderates. Those in which anethol preponderates have the sweetest taste and include the sweet French fennel, Persian and Indian, but the Indian contains less oil than the other kinds, and the fruits are often mixed with stalk. The fruits are sometimes exhausted of essential oil by distillation in a current of alcohol vapour or steam. Those exhausted by distillation with water cr steam acquire a darker colour and sink at once in water. Those treated by alcohol vapour retain one to two per cent. of oil and are little altered in appearance, but acquire an odour like fusel oil. The exhausted fruits are sometimes, when necessary, coloured with aniline green so as not to be easily detected when mixed with some of the natural fruit. The exwhen mixed with some of the natural truit. The exhausted fruits are powdered and used to produce cheap compound liquorice powder and in cattle food. It is stated that in Austria the anethol is removed from fennel oil to mix with anise oil. The average yield of essential oil is about three to four per cent., of which the best kinds contain from 18 to 22 per cent. of fenchone and about 60 per cent. of anethol. In India the fennel plant, in good light soil is grown and moderately light soil, is grown and moderately with about ten cartloads to the acre, good manured, 9 lb. of seed per acre are used, and it is cultivated up to an elevation of 6,000 feet. The fruit is chiefly sent to the Bombay market from Jubbulpore, Kupperwanj and Khandesh. The sweet French or Roman fennel fruit is cultivated near Nîmes and contains, like the Roumanian, no fenchone, only anethol. The oil of French wild or bitter fennel is distilled from the whole plant. It contains principally terpene, and probably little fenctione or anethol, and is only about one-third of the value of the oil of sweet fennel. It is a curious fact that the fruit of the sweet fennel, as cultivated at Nimes, gradually changes, so that the ord of form on five years it can hardly be distingthan at the end of four or five years it can hardly be distinguished from the small fruits of the bitter fennel.

Fennel Oil.—This essential oil is distilled from several varieties of $F\alpha$ niculum vulgare, which is found all over Europe, except in the North and North-east. In it very common on the Mediterranean coast, and is also found

in Asia Minor, Persia, India, and Japan. There are two oils recognised in commerce, the sweet and the bitter fennel oils. The sweet oil is more highly esteemed than the other. Galicia and Rumania produce a large portion of the fennel used for distillation. The sweet oil has the following characters: Specific gravity, 0.964 to 0.976; optical rotation, +6° to +26°; refractive index, 1.5280 to 1.5380; and congealing point, +3° to +10°. The principal constituent of the oil is anethol, and there are also present fenchone, methyl-chavicol, and terpenes. The best oils contain up to 60 per cent, of anethol. There are various other fennel oils which have been examined, such as French oil, Japanese oil, and Sicilian oil. Water fennel oil is distilled from Phellandrium aquaticum, and is an oil of specific gravity from 0.860 to 0.890, containing a large amount of terpenes.

Fenugreek.—The seeds of $Trigonella\ Fanum-gracum$, Linn. (N.O. Leguminosa), are now but little used in European medicine, although they retained a place in the pharmacopean of the seventeenth century. Fenugreek was well known to the ancient Egyptians, and to the Roman writers on husbandry as early as B.C. 234, at which period it was described by Porcius Cato under the name of Fanum-gracum, which still remains in use as the specific name of the plant. It is a glabrous annual about one to two feet high indigenous to the countries surrounding the Mediterranean, and is cultivated in Morocco, near Montpellier, in Alsace, Thuringia and Moravia, and on a large scale in Egypt, where it is known by its Arabic name of Hulba, and is exported to Europe and India. It is, however, much grown in the plains of India in the cool season, and the seed is exported from Bombay. The fresh plant is commonly eaten as a green vegetable in India, and the sceds are extensively used there in food and medicine. The principal supplies of the seed to this country come from Morocco and India. It is quite hardy in Great Britain, and was grown in English gardens in the sixteenth century. The seeds are about five mm. long, rhomboidal in outline, and flattened and divided into two unequal lobes, the radicle forming the lesser lobe, indicated by a diagonal furrow on each side of the seed. When macerated in warm water, the test abursts and shows that the internal tissue presents a thick layer of mucilage formed from the endosperm surrounding the embryo. The mucilage, which is precipitated by alcohol, amounts to 28 per cent. The seed yields seven per cent. of ash, of which nearly a fourth is phosphoric acid. The seeds contain about six per cent. of a fetid oil having a bitter taste, a saponin, and two alkaloids (trigonelline and choline), and about 22 per cent. of proteids. The powdered seeds are used to a small extent in currie powder, but their most extensive employment is an ingredient in cattle spices or cattle food. The todour of the seed

Fermentation is the name used to indicate enzyme action accompanied by evolution of gas. The term is derived from the Latin "fervere" (= to boil), and is indicative of the frothing or effervescing appearance of fermenting products. The production of alcohol from malt liquors and the "rising" of dough in breadmaking are typical examples of fermentation processes (with yeast in these two instances). All sugary products, such as syrup, malt extracts, and confections, are liable to alcoholic fermentation with wild yeasts if they are too thin (or contain too much water). This dilution may lead to distressing and even dangerous occurrences when, owing to access of air, aerobic fermentation occurs with evolution of gas. Examples are provided at times by the overflowing of jars of confection of senna or the bursting of bottles of fruit syrups.

Fermentation Products include several items used in commerce and industry. Alcohol is by far the most important of all, with vinegar obtained by the acetous (oxidative) fermentation of alcohol ranking next in value. Lactic acid, butyric acid, fusel oil (or amyl alcohol) are other commercial commodities produced by fermentation processes, either direct (e.g., lactic acid from whey of milk) or as a by-product (as fusel oil from saccharine fermentation).

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Ferments used in medicine are relatively few in number. Pepsin and pancreatin are important digestive ferments for meat and protein-containing foods, the former being an impure enzyme obtained from the lining of pigs' stomachs, and the latter a mixture of enzymes from the pancreas (sweetbread) of the same animal. Papain is a protein-dissolving ferment of vegetable origin which has the advantage of working in mildly acid or alkaline food media. Commercial trypsin contains more of this tryptic enzyme than pancreatin, but some chemists regard pancreatin and trypsin as synonymous. Diastase (or amylase), the starch-splitting enzyme, is occasionally given in cachets or tablets, but it is ordinarily more taken or prescribed as malt extract, and suffers from the disability of being inactivated by the acid medium of the stomach. Taka-diastase is an enzyme produced by a fungus cultivated on rice husks. Sour milk treatment is a form of lactic fermentation in the bowel. Competition for the available food supply aids in preventing colitis and similar toxemias caused by more harmful putrefactive organisms (such as B. coti). Exhilarative properties are claimed from tablets containing dried yeast in consequence of mild stomachic fermentation, but they often contain antipyretics as adjuvants. See also Enzymes.

Ferrier's Snuff: Sale.—The conditions for sale are those which govern preparations containing over 0.2 per cent. of morphine laid down in the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations, 1921 (q.v.). The percentage of morphine in the snuff is 0.4. The preparation also comes within Part I of the Poisons Schedule of the 1908 Act.

Ferrocyanides and Ferricyanides not Poisons.—The wording of the Schedule (Part I) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, is "... all poisonous cyanides and their preparations." As ferrocyanides and ferricyanides are not cyanides nor "preparations" of cyanides, they are not poisons within this limiting definition.

Ferro-prussiate Process.—Known also as cyanotype, (negative) this photographic printing process was invented by Sir John Herschel in 1842, and is largely used by engineers and architects for reproducing technical drawings. Paper is coated with a mixture of ammonio-citrate of iron and potassium ferricyanide, then dried in the dark and printed in daylight in contact with a negative, or drawing on tracing paper, when the image in insoluble Prussian blue (Turnbull's blue) is produced. The print is washed to remove the soluble portion of the coating (i.e., the part unacted on by the light), leaving the finished print, white lines on a blue ground. The reverse of this method, giving blue lines on a white ground, is a process invented by Pellet in 1877. In this case the paper is coated with a solution of ammonio-citrate of iron and iron chloride, and after printing is developed in a solution of potassium ferrecyanide and fixed in a weak solution of sulphuric acid.

Ferrum.—See Iron.

Fertilisers is the name given to chemical manures for enriching impoverished soil usually by the addition of composts or chemical compounds containing some specific element such as phosphorous, nitrogen, sulphur, potassium, or calcium. Farmyard manure, obtained by fermentative action of animal excreta or litter, and seaweed or fish used fresh, are examples of "natural" manures which liberate their fertilising constituents slowly and lighten the soil by the addition of bulky organic matter. Peruvian guano, consisting of excrement and carcases of sea fowl, is a dry concentrated organic fertiliser intermediate between ordinary manures and chemical fertilisers. Variability following exhaustion of the original guano deposits on the Chincha Islands cause considerable loss of its pre-eminence, but the importation of compara-

tively fresh deposits of good quality and equalisation of nitrogen content by mixing are regaining for guano its premier place as a fertiliser for the cultivation of plants. Fish guano is also useful, but its practical value depends upon its oil content, as this hinders its decomposition. Phosphatic manures are innumerable, and range from ground natural phosphates to superphosphates obtained from iron smelting. Fineness of subdivision (through 100-mesh sieve) is the controlling factor in absorption of phosphorus from phosphatic fertilisers. Phosphatic manures are sold at prices according to their total phosphate (or soluble phosphate in the case of superphosphates). Bones are also "vitriolised" or "dissolved" with sulphuric acid and used in the preparation of bone meal or mixed superphosphates. Chemical manures for adding nitrogen to the soil are nitrates which are immediately available for absorption by plant, or ammonium salts and calcium cyanamide, which must be converted in the soil into nitrates. Enrichment with potash or lime is effected by adding a potash salt or ground or burnt limestone. The Ministry of Agriculture publishes each month the cost per unit of fertilising ingredient (phosphate, nitrogen, potash) for the guidance of agricultural buyers of fertilisers (see Fertilisers, Value of). The exact use of chemical fertilisers calls for precise know-ledge of chemical constituents taken out of soil by each particular crop, soil analysis and determination of soil acidity, as well as study of drainage and probable climatic conditions to avoid undue loss by washing away of soluble salts.

Fertilisers, Value of.—The following are typical prices for artificial manures, and are quoted from the current issue (April 1926) of the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture. The quotations relate ordinarily to not less than two-ton lots, free on rail in town named, and net cash for prompt delivery:—

	unit,	Averag week	e price ending	per ton g Marc	during h 10
Description of fertiliser or artificial manure	Cost per unit, London	London	'Liverpool	Hull	Bristol
	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Basic slag:— Total phosphate 34%	1 11	3 5	3 9		
30%	î îî	3 5 2 17	°—°		_
$\frac{7}{7}$, $\frac{28}{7}$, $\frac{28}{9}$	=			2 8 2 3 1 19	
24%	I —	_	2 3	$\begin{array}{c c}2&3\\1&19\end{array}$	2 9
Superphosphate:— Soluble phosphate 35%	1 11	3 6	3 19	_	3 6
" " 32% · · · · 30% · · ·	2 0	3 0	3 19 3 16 3 12	2 17	3 0
Rock' phosphate, ground (total	2 0		3 12	211	
phosphate 58%)	0 11	2 12 7 15	8 10	8 5	2 17 8 15
Bone meal (N. 3 ³ / ₄ %, T.P. 45%) Bone flour, steamed (N. ³ / ₄ %,					
T P 60-65%)	_	5 10 7 17	5 15	6 10	6 0
Fish guano (N. 6½%, T.P. 10%) Potash salts (potash 30%)	3 0 3 2	4 10			4 17
,, (,, 20%)	3 2	3 , 3	3 9	3 0	3 12
Kainit (,, 20%)	4 0	2 16	2 17	2 15	3 2
Potash muriate (potash 50-53\frac{1}{2}\%) sulphate (48-51\frac{1}{2}\%)	3 6 4 5 17 5	9 7	8 13 10 16	8 2 10 5	9 10 11 10
Nitrate of soda (N. 151%)	17 5	13 10	13 7	_	14 2
Sulphate of ammonia (N. 21.1%)	18 6 12 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13 1	12 10 13 1	13 1
Lime, burnt lump		2 1		1 12	1 8
"ground		1 15	1 18 2 8 1 4		1 15
Limestone, ground		. 0	1		

The cost per unit is based upon the percentage of active ingredient in a fertiliser, e.g., $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of superphosphate of 35 per cent. grade will possess almost the same quantitative fertilising effect as $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of 25 per cent. quality. Actually the former is better value, owing to lower cost per unit for carriage and for labour in spreading over land.

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Fertilisers and Feeding-Stuffs.-The Fertilisers and Feeding stuffs Act, 1906, which controls the sale of agricultural fertilisers and feeding stuffs in the United Kingdom, makes the following provisions:-

(1) Every person selling fertilisers artificially treated in the United Kingdom or imported from abroad must give to the purchaser an invoice stating the percentages (if any) of nitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphates, and potash in it,

mitrogen, soluble and insoluble phosphates, and potash in it, which invoice has effect as a warranty.

(2) Every person selling antificially prepared cattle or poultry food must give the purchaser an invoice showing whether it has been prepared from one substance or seed or more, and in cases where the food is prepared other than by being mixed, broken, ground or chopped, the invoice must state the percentages (if any) of oil and albuminoids in the food. The invoice has effect as a warranty.

(3) The description of a cattle or poultry food as being made from particular substances is in itself a warranty that it is so made, and not mixed with other substances.

(4) By the sale of an article as cattle or poultry food it is implied that it is suitable for the purpose.

(5) Any statement in an invoice, circular, or advertisement as to percentages of ingredients in fortilisers and cattle and poultry foods shall have effect as a warranty.

(6) In respect of percentages in mixtures the percentages in the components before admixture are a sufficient compliance with the Act.

pliance with the Act.

The retail sale of small quantities—e.g. 6d. worth of fertilising tablets—as well as large is covered. The provisions for sampling and analysing are similar to those of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Statutory Rules and Orders issued in 1908 and 1910 prescribe methods of sampling and analysis and limits of error. S. R. & O. 963 of 1908 gives the formula for the solution of citric acid used in determining percentages of soluble phosphate. S. R. & O. 964 of 1908 lays down analytical processes for the determination, inter alia, of nitrogen, phosphates, potash, oil and albuminoids. S. R. & O. 90 of 1910 consists chiefly of schedules of percentage limits of error, one for fertilisers and another for feeding-stuffs. The chief of these from the retail chemist's point of view are the The retail sale of small quantities-e.g. 6d. worth of of these from the retail chemist's point of view are the following :-

Fertilisers.

Superphosphate Soluble phosphates 1 %
Sulphate of ammonia Nitrogen 0.5%
Nitrate of soda Nitrogen 0.5%
All cakes and meals (other than
bone or meat meal) Nitrogen 0.5%
Ground bones and bone meal Nitrogen 0.5%
Kainit and other potash salts:—
(a) Where the percentage of
potash stated in the invoice
does not exceed 15 Potash 1 %
(b) Where such percentage
exceeds 15 Potash 2 %
Nitrogen 0.5%
Nitrate of potash $\begin{cases} \text{Nitrogen} & & 0.5\% \\ \text{Potash} & & 2.0\% \end{cases}$
Feeding-Stuffs
Decorticated cotton cake One-tenth of the percentage
Undecorticated cotton cake of oil and one-tenth of
Compound cakes () the percentage of albumin-
Compound meals oids stated in the invoice.
One-eighth of the percent
Linseed cake age of oil and one-eighth of
Maize products the percentage of albumin-
oids stated in the invoice.
One of the percentage
An other reeding-stuff (as) of oil and one fifth of the
defined) not otherwise

The percentage of albuminoids is to be taken as the percentage of nitrogen (other than nitrogen present as ammoniacal or nitric nitrogen) multiplied by 6.25. The term "cake" includes ground cake and meal from which oil has been removed by any process.

specified in this Schedule

percentage of albuminoids stated in the invoice,

Fertilisers, Miscellaneous.-Numerous fertiliser materials other than those specially referred to are used in agriculture as plant foods, quite apart from large quantities of farmyard manure. Among these may be included dried blood, tankage, fish scrap, hoof and horn meal, which contain varying amounts of nitrogen, while meat meal and ground bones provide phosphates. Of

inorganic products, several recognised compounds now sold, such as phosphazote, sulphurophospl norganic products, several recognised compounds are now sold, such as phosphazote, sulphurophosphate, potassic basic slag, and potassic mineral phosphate. Mixed fertilisers of more or less standard proportions are manufactured to meet the requirements of various specified crops, including sugar beet, potatoes, turnips, etc. Recently fertilisers containing an organic base, co-operating with bacteria in the soil, have been placed upon the market. There is a general tendency, very marked in the United States to encourage the use of upon the market. There is a general tendency, very marked in the United States, to encourage the use of more rapidly available plant foods, and this will doubtless see the concentrated fertilisers, such as urea, ammonium phosphate, ammonium chloride, more widely employed in future years. It is estimated that about £7½ million is spent annually on artificial fertilisers in this country. More detailed information on other products will be found under the following headings: Ammonium sulphate, basic slag, bone meal, cyanamide, fish meal, guano, nitrate of lime, nitrate of soda, potash, superphosphate, and upon Arabitical and other data agreed. phosphate, and urea. Analytical and other data regarding fertilisers are given in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry" (iii, 171 et seq.).

Fidelity Guarantees.—When a person is engaged in a position of trust it commonly happens that the employer position of trust it commonly happens that the employer requires a guarantee by some third party that he will be answerable for any loss incurred by the employee by reason of the employee's fault or dishonesty. No guarantee of this kind is enforceable unless it is in writing and signed by the surety. In practice, it is usual to obtain the guarantee from an insurance company. If the employee is guilty of misconduct rendering him liable to dismissal the surety may insist upon his being dismissed. If the employer does not dismiss him the surety is no longer under any liability. Similarly, any material alteration in the duties of the employee will discharge the surety. As a rule, the stamp duty on a fidelity guarantee or bond is 6d.

Figs.—The fruit of Ficus Carica, Linn. (N.O. Artocarpaceæ), although indigenous in Western Asia from the Aral to Syria, ascending the Taurus to an elevation of 4.800 feet, appears not to have been known in Greece in the time of Homer, although common in the time of Plato; at the present time figs are cultivated in most temperate countries of both the old and new worlds, and many varieties were known in the time of Pliny. specific name Carica is derived from Caria in Minor, opposite Rhodes, a strip of country which yielded an esteemed variety of the fruit corresponding to the Smyrna fig of the present day. The fig consists at first of a hollow pear-shaped receptacle, the internal surface of which is lined with a multitude of minute female flowers. The male flowers are situated below the narrow prifice at the top of the fig. which is almost closed by orifice at the top of the fig, which is almost closed by a number of fleshy scales; but the stamens are often wanting or imperfectly developed, hence the need in some varieties for fertilisation by caprification. The small female flowers are stalked and have a five-leaved perianth and a bipartite stigma. The so-called seeds of the fig are therefore minute hardened indehiscent ovaries or achenes. The male flowers may have one to six stamens. Figs are dried on light trays or hurdles of basket-work, in the air, and exposed to the sun. The chemical changes that take place during the drying are not fully known. As the fig enlarges the aerid milky sap it contains is replaced by a saccharine fluid, derived from the starch present in the unripe fruit. The sweetness is due to grape sugar, of which the dried fruit contains 60 to 70 per cent. The interior tissue becomes of a reddish or purplish hue, and the exterior of the fig either retains its green colour when ripe, or becomes purple, brown or yellow according to the variety grown. Dried figs as imported are known as either natural or willed for the first control of the state of the first state bulled figs. The first are allowed to retain their natural shape. The pulled figs are made supple after drying by kneading and squeezing, and are then pressed into drums and boxes. These are known as Smyrna figs. An inferior quality of figs are known as Greek figs, which are smaller and less pulpy. It may be noted that the figs that remain green when ripe are usually more nearly

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globular and smaller than the ordinary figs. In England in 1264-1398 the price of figs was about 13d. per lb. Although figs were largely used as food by the ancient Hebrews and Greeks, the tree must have been known to Adam, who used fig leaves. There is evidence that figs were known to possess medicinal properties, as in the cure for Hezekiah's boil, of a cake of figs (2 Kings, xx, 7). Dried figs are regarded as laxative. An English visitor to Italy was warned by an Italian gardener not to taste some half-dried figs that were being dried in the sun, as they would produce severe diarrhæa. The reputation evidently holds good in the present day, otherwise their presence in confection of senna and syrup of figs, etc., is inexplicable. But the nature of the enzymes causing the changes that take place in the ripening and drying of figs still needs research. Smyrna or Elémé figs are considered the best. The name Elémé is a corruption of a Turkish word meaning hand-picked. Spanish figs from Malaga and Valencia come next, and Greek are regarded as inferior. The last are usually threaded on strings or packed in barrels. A most interesting account of the fig and its relation to the history of nations is given in the "Treasury of Botany" (Lindley and Moore, 1874, vol. I, p. 492-3).

Figwort is the root of Scrophularia nodosa, Linn. It derives its name of Scrophularia from its use for scrofulous tumours, the root having a swollen or knotted appearance. It is frequent on damp hollows and paths in woods, and is distinguished by its sharp-pointed leaves from the closely allied species Scrophularia aquatica, Linn., which grows by the sides of streams and is known as water betony; it has obtuse leaves, and the roots not knotted. Both species have small purplish red labiate flowers, having didynamous stamens with an abortive one or staminode on the lower lip. Scrophularia nodosa is described in Potter's "Cyclopædia of Botanical Drugs" as possessing diuretic, depurative and anodyne properties, and as useful in cutaneous eruptions, abscesses, wounds, etc. The water figwort, now commonly known as water betony, is mentioned as having similar properties, and as being useful as a poultice for wounds, sores and ulcers. It is used only by herbalists in this country.

Fiji.—A person holding a diploma entitling him to practise pharmacy in the United Kingdom, or in New South Wales, Western Australia, or New Zealand, is entitled to be registered in Fiji as a duly qualified pharmacist, upon satisfying the Chief Medical Officer of his identity. The Chief Medical Officer may also register a person as a pharmacist, after passing an examination and payment of a fee of £5. Chemists and druggists have to take out a licence and pay an annual licence fee of £40; if the business is situated in Suva this fee is increased by 5 per cent. (this increase is utilised for the maintenance of a tourist bureau—Ordinance No.3 of 1924). Article 2 of the Sale of Drugs and Poisons Ordinance, 1910, stipulates that any person may carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist if the business, so far as it relates to the keeping, retailing and dispensing of poisons is under the immediate personal control and management of a duly registered pharmacist holding a licence and who does not act at the same time in a similar capacity for any other person. The certificate of qualification must be conspicuously exhibited in every premises or part of the premises where the business is carried on. A poisons schedule, divided in two parts, is appended to this Ordinance, which does not apply to the sale of patent medicines, photographic materials, fly poison papers, or packets of poisonous mixtures for the destruction of vermin when duly marked as such. Medicines containing poisons compounded according to a medical practitioner's prescription must be labelled with the name and address of the vendor, and the ingredients have to be entered, together with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered, in the prescription book. Each sale of a poison contained in the first part of the schedule must be entered in the register, together with particulars of the purchaser's name, place of abode, occupation and purpose for which the poison is required, and date,

this entry must be signed by the person making the same, as well as by the purchaser and (if necessary) a witness. The cultivation of the opium poppy and of Indian hemp in the Colony is prohibited, and all opium imported into Fiji has to be deposited in a special store, from which it can be withdrawn on the written authority of the Chief Medical Officer, granted only to registered medical practitioners, dentists, druggists, and veterinary surgeons. It is forbidden to supply on any one sale more than half an ounce of laudanum or more than one ounce of chlorodyne. The following specific rates of duty are levied on imports from any part of the British Empire; the rates chargeable under the general tariff are given in parentheses: Drugs and medicinal substances, including patent and proprietary medicines, unless prohibited by order of the Governor, containing not more than 3.7625 per cent. of proof spirit; chemicals and drysalteries, except those otherwise enumerated; and tinctures of the British Pharmacopœia, except those containing opium, 15 per cent. ad val. (27½ per cent. ad val.); morphine, 15 per cent. ad val. (27½ per cent. ad val.); opium, and preparations derived from opium, unless dutiable at a higher rate under the head of drugs or spirits, per lb. of opium contained, £1 (£2); perfumery, not being perfumed spirits, or otherwise enumerated, 15 per cent. ad val. (27½ per cent. ad val.); soap, plain, hard or soft, per lb., 1d. (2d.); soap, toilet. medicated, scented, and soap extracts, 15 per cent. ad val. (27½ per cent. ad val.); spirits and compounds, not otherwise enumerated, and scented waters, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, per gallon, £1 6s. (£2 12s.); spirits and other antitoxins, free (12½ per cent. ad val.); vaseline or soft paraffin, per lb., 2d. (4d.).

Films, Photographic, Sizes.—Below are given the sizes of roll films in most frequent demand, together with the names of the cameras for which they are suitable, and the ordering number, in front of which some makers insert a letter or figure, as follows: Ensign, E; Ilford, X; Imperial, I; Kodak, 1; Wellington, W.

Size in inches	Film No.	Camera	Size in inches	Film No.	Camera			
$1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ 2×3 $1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$	(29)	No. 1 Ensignette No. 2 Ensignette No. 0 Graphic	$2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{7}{8}$	(30)	Popular Ensign 2% F.P.K. 2C No. 3 F.P. Kodak			
$1\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$	` '	Brownie No. 0 Vest Pocket Kodak Apem Vest Pocket No. 2J Ensignette	3½×4⅓	(18)	Ensign 34 Carbine 4-pl. Apem Box No. 3, and Feltrex			
$ \begin{array}{c} 2_4 \times 3_4 \\ 1_2 \times 2 \\ 1_3 \times 2_2 \end{array} $	(02)	Junior Pocket Kodak F.P.K. No. 0	$3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$	(22)	Ensign 31A P.C. Carbine F.P.K. No. 3A			
$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	1	Ensign 24A Brownie No. 1 W. P. Carbine, 0, 1	3½×4½ 3½×5½	` '	Apem and Laltrex Brownie No. 3 and No. 3 B.E. Stereo Brownie			
2½×3½	(20)	No. 1 Auto Kodak B Ensign 24B Brownie No. 2 W. P. Carbine, 4 and 6 Apem Box No. 2,	$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ 4×5 4×5		No. 2 Sull's Eye No. 2 F.P.K. No. 2 No. 4 Panoram Bull's Eye No. 4 F.P.K. No. 4			
2½×3½	(05)	Altrex & Beltrex F.P.K. No. 1 No. 1 Panoram Ensign 2½	41×31 41×61		Cartridge Kodak No. 3 Apem Focalplane F.K. No. 4A			
2½×4¼	(16)	Brownie No. 2A F.P.K. 1A Apem Box No. 2, and Celtrex	5 × 4 7 7 × 5	(04) (15)	Cartridge Kodak No. 4 Cartridge Kodak No. 5			

Six exposures can be made on each film, except No. 27 and No. 2J Ensignette Junior, which allow eight and seven exposures respectively. No. 21 is manufactured by Kodak and Ilford only, while Apem, Ilford, Imperial and Rajar do not make films suitable for twelve exposures. Other exceptions include: No. 05, when used with No. 1 Panoram camera, allows three and six exposures, instead of six and twelve; No. 03, when used with No 4 Panoram camera, allows two and four exposures, instead of six and twelve. In the case of Nos. 22, 25, 30 and 03, only ten exposures can be made in place of twelve.



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IMPROVED "14 DAYS' WINDOW DISPLAY" TERMS NOW IN FORCE

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES AND IRELAND

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SIŽE (P.A.T.A.)	Case A B C	12 dozen 6 ,, 3 ,,	12 12 0 6 8 0 3 5 6	18 0 0 9 0 0 4 10 0	5 8 0 2 12 0 1 4 6	30 % 29 % 27½%	21 0 21 4 21 10
1/6 SIZE (P.A.T.A.)	Case D ,, E ,, F	18 dozen 9 ,, 6 .,	11 7 0 5 15 0 3 18 6	16 4 0 8 2 0 5 8 0	4 17 0 2 7 0 1 9 6	30 % 29 % 27½%	12 7 12 9 13 1

COMBINED	Description of Case	Contents of Case. 2/6 Size & 1/6 Size	Costs you £ s. d.	Yields £ s. d.	Total Profit £ s. d.	Profits in % on Selling Price	Price per doz. 2/6 & 1/6 Size
2/6 & 1/6 SIZES	Case G , H , K	6 doz. & 9 doz 2 ,, ,, 6 ,,	11 19 6 5 19 6 3 14 0	17 2 0 8 8 0 5 2 0 16 10 0	5 2 6 2 8 6 1 8 0 4 19 0	30 % 29 % 27½% 30 %	21/- 12/7 21/4 12/9 21/10 13/1 21/- 12/7
(P.A.T.A.)	" M " N " O	4 3 2 2 3 4	6 3 6 3 9 6 5 15 0	8 14 0 4 16 0 8 2 0	2 10 6 1 6 6 2 7 0	29 % 27½% 29 %	21/4 12/9 21/10 13/1 21/4 12/9

30 days' credit. Case free. Carriage paid. P.A.T.A. Protection.

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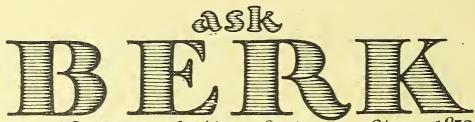
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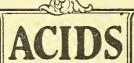
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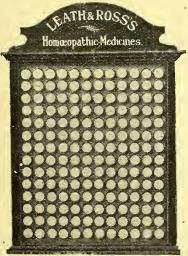
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Half cost of Showcase (costing £3)...

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Or Cash with Order

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You can choose your own medicines or leave the selection to us. We should send the best selling lines only, and agree to exchange any within twelve months FREE OF CHARGE.

Mr. HAROLD HAW, M.P.S., 5 Albert Terrace, Blackpool, writes: "SIRS—Showcaseto hand safely; very satisfactory; has already been admired by several chemist friends."

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It is quite a mistake to think that the public only need Lakerol Bronchial Pastilles in the cold and foggy weather. Lakerol Pastilles are ideal "refreshers" for the mouth and throat during the Spring and Summer months. The public appreciate this, and they will be further convinced by the extensive Press Advertising Scheme upon which we are embarking.

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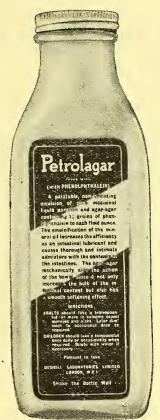
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A Superior Product of BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

The palatable emulsion of pure medicinal oil and agar-agar for the treatment of constipation.



8 oz. size

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Issued in Pound and Half-pound Sizes as follows:

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P.A.T.A.

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The Principle of Lubrication and Bulk calls for the usage of Petrolagar Plain in all cases unless special considerations indicate one of the other forms.

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the wonderful new treatment (outward application) and earn the grateful thanks of your customers.

In addition to the above complaints, "BELTONA" will do more for RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS than any other known remedy.

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1 dozen 3/- size 5/- " × 3/- bottles bonus

Carriage Paid. 21% Discount, Cash with Order.

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BELTONA LTD., High Street, Hoddesdon, Herts.

STOCKED BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL WHOLESALERS.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

Beecham's

HOME PRICE LIST

Beecham's Pills:

11s. 9d. per dozen 1s. 3d. size 3s. 0d. 28s. 0d. 5s. 0d. 54s. Od.

Less 21% Cash Discount. A further 5% allowed for Window other Advertising display.

Orders: Minimum quantity £5 value (Assorted sizes). PACKAGES FREE. CARRIAGE PÁID. TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.

Cheques to be made payable to THOMAS BEECHAM, and crossed "Westminster Bank, Ltd., St. Helens."

THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCS.

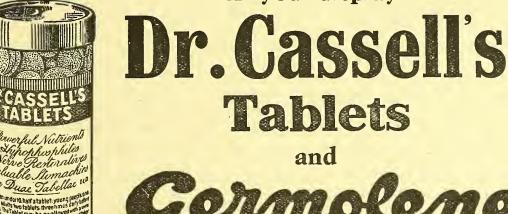
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We never stop advertising Consequently-Your Window will be uniformly profitable

if you display



The Aseptic Skin Dressing



T pays to display these splendid sellers because they are always There is never any advertised. slackening in our publicity policy. Week by week we send out a constant stream of convincing press ads., and this never-ending campaign is assisted by huge posters, fine films, electric signs and effective window help.

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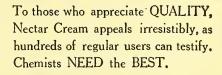
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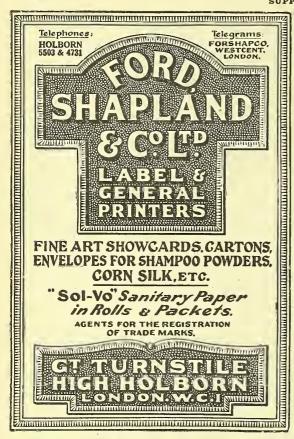
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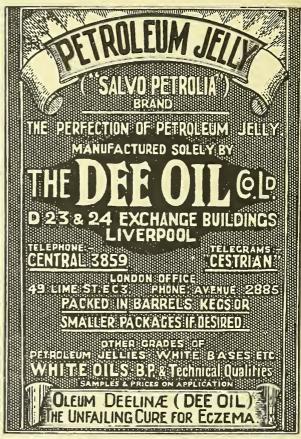
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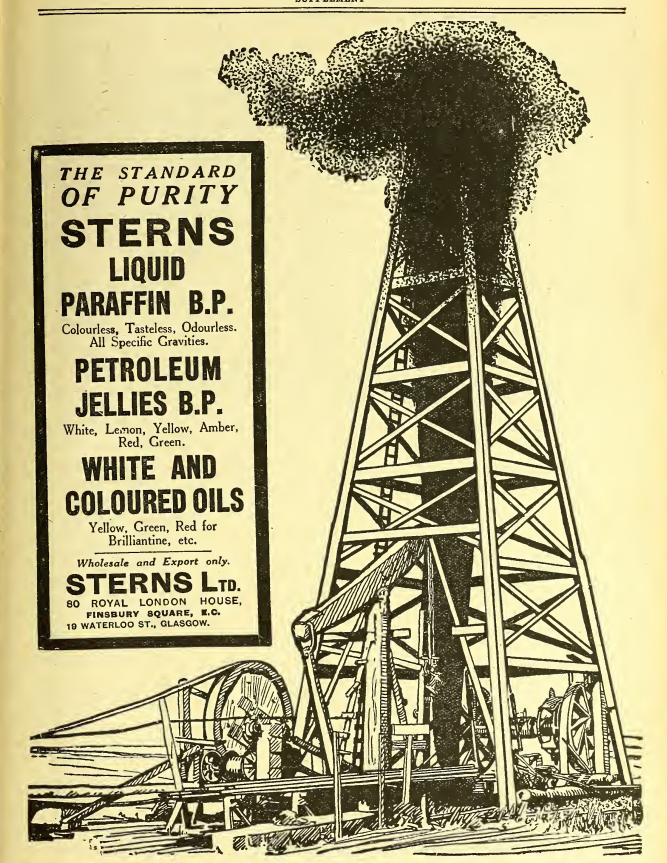
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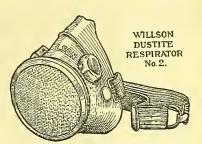
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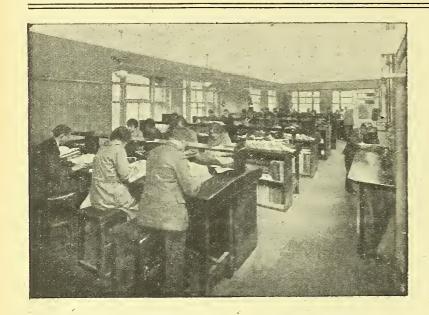
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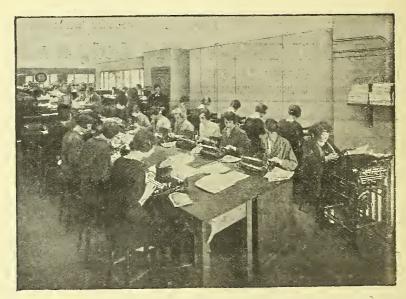
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2.—HAMMERSMITH (Near).—Cash Retail Business in shopping thoroughfare; returns, £1,000; net profit, £350; single-fronted lock-up shop; modern window; stock and fixtures estimated at £475; rent, 15s. weekly; price, £600, or near offer.

3.-WEST LONDON (Good-class Suburb).-Cash Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensing; returns, about £3,500 at usual prices; double-fronted shop, with good stock; rent, £50 per annum; price, £2,550.

4.—LONDON, E.C.—Cash Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year, £5,232; gross profit, about 40 per cent.; well fitted shop, fully stocked, Jock-up pharmacy; held on long lease; price, about £2,750.

5.—LONDON, S.W.—Cash Drug Stores; returns, £25 per week; net profit, 25 per cent.; attractive lock-up shop; Vendor estimates stock and fixtures to be worth £460; moderate rental; price, £600.

6.—CITY (Near), Working-class District.—Cash Retail Business, with good opening for N.H.I.; established 70 years; returns, £1,250; single-fronted shop; large house, in good repair; rent, £55; held on lease; price, £1,100.

7.—HOME COUNTY.—General Retail and N.H.I. Business, with Branch; turnover, £2,585 last year, increasing; combined value of stock and fixtures exceeds £1,000; living accommodation at Branch; long leases at moderate rentals; ill-health cause of sale; price, £1,700; or would scll separately.

8.—WILTSHIRE.—General Retail Business, also Branch; respective turnovers, £1,200 and £1,000 per annum; living accommodation at main; rent, £40; branch premises belong to Yendor; to sell forthwith, £750 will be accepted to include property which alone cost £380; or would sell separately at £450 and £300.

9.—SOUTHERN COUNTY (Select Health Resort).—General Retail, with Kodak Agency; good opening for qualified man; returns, about £1,000 per annum at top prices; corner shop; small living accommodation; rent, £65; long lease; nearest opposition 4 miles; price, £500.

10.—MIDLANDS.—Very old-established Business; position unique; returns, £3,100 at fair prices; terms, goodwill and lease, £300; stock and fixtures at valuation; net profit last year about £700, practically under management; Vendor puts in very little time.

11.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTY.—Two small Drug Stores, offering scope for large increase by the addition of N.H.I.; respective turnovers, £10 and £15 weekly; good living accommodation at main; prices, £200 and £400; would sell separately; further details on application.

12.—EAST COAST (Health Resort).—Middle-class Retail and Dispensing, with Photographic; returns exceed £1,500 per annum; large, lotty, double-fronted shop; held on lease; rent and rates, £72; price, £900.

13.—CUMBERLAND.—General Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year, £1,705; net profit, £400; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent, £35; practically unopposed; price, £850.

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2.—BIRKENHEAD.—Old established; fair house part; 10 years' lease, commencing rental £155; turnover £2,000 per annum; Dispensing and Homeopathic; certified accounts can be produced; exceedingly well-appointed fixtures; the whole about £1,250; splendid situation in good-class locality. Full particulars on application. (49)

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8.—WILTS.—Unopposed Light Retail, with Kcdak Agency; no N.H.I.; returns, about £1,200 at good prices; low rent; 5 rooms, offices, etc.; handsomely fitted shop; good stock: price, £600.

9.—LONDON, S.W. (7 Miles Out).—Well-established Drug Stores; no near opposition; fine opening for N.H.I.; returns £1,000; double-fronted shop; well fitted and stocked; owner retiring; price, £750.

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ONDON, W.—Kiock outside large railway station on main road and 'buses stop close by; nicely fitted in oak, electric light, signs and power, glazed cases, etc., for Drug Store, Photographics, Kodak Supplies, Toilet and Perfumery; rent, 250, plus rates; premium for fittings, etc. Apply, 30/2, Office of this Paper.

MIDDLESEX.—Chemist, etc.; main road; 11 miles out; five largo rooms, scullery, gardon; lease; excellent position; unique opportunity for N.H.I. Dispensing and Photography; particulars on application; price, £525, or near offer. 79/3, Office of this Paper.

NEAR Manchester.—Old-established, well-fitted and fully-stocked business, with Photography; corner shop, in densely-populated district, with excellent living accommodation; electric light throughout; lease can be arranged; immediate opportunity, with sound prospects; giving up business through ill-health; price 2825 only for quick disposal; principals only. 81/5, Office of this Paper.

EASIDE RESORT (Essex).—Genuine offer, Light Retail Business and Premises; returns, £1,800 yearly, all cash; handsome mahogany fittings; fully stocked; Kodak Agency; good prices obtained; in a rapidly-growing residential neighbourhood, therefore turnover cannot help increasing; modern house, freelold; good reasons for disposal; price of business, £1,350; property for sale at valuation. Box No. 79/13, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHERN PORT.—Through ill-health, sound Business for Sale; good locality; main tram route; rent, £45; rates, £28; living accommodation; good lease. Address Box No. 83/757, Office of this Paper.

CUNNY HAMPSHIRE.—Unopposed Village Drug, etc., Business, with detached freehold house, shop, garden, garage; electric light plant; main road; recently opened; splendid opening for Prescriber; N.H.I., Photographic and Agricultural work; exceptional reason for sale; bargain at £750 for everything. Stamped envelope. "Hants," 78/7, Office of this Paper.

WARWICKSHIRE. — Splendidly fitted Drug Store; well stocked with popular selling lines; modern ficuse, bath room, house at present occupied by manager; fine opening for qualified man; scope for N.H.I.; takings, £1,189; tenancy, rent £40, rates £24 per annum; well established; present owner nearly six years; books kept; price, £700; only cash buyers entertained. 79/300, Office of this Paper.

A WELL-APPOINTED Pharmacy, with returns almost £3,000 p.a., and net profit over £850, is about to be placed on the market; fully stocked and nicely fitted; presents an excellent opportunity; as a quick sale is essential £1,750 will be accepted; genuine reasons for sale; first time offered. Apply for interview (with references) to "Rhei," 79/7, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business for Sale, Salford, Manchester; corner shop, best position in Salford; established 1855; average turnover last four years under manager, £2,200; wine and spirit licence. Particulars on application to 78/38, Office of this Page. spirit licenthis Paper.

FOR Sale, old-established Business of a Dispensing Chemist Carried on for many years in best business part of Hertford under the style of "George Lines & Co."; freehold of the premises can be acquired if desired or lease. Apply Braund & Oram, Land Agents, etc., Hertford.

POR Sale, Proprietary Rights of Wiley's Chemical Essence for Lameness in Horses. Apply to F. E. Rookledge, Easingwold.

£180.—Possession, Stock and Bottles, Geodwill; exceptional chance for young, single mau, qualified or unqualified; lock-up shop; gas, electric light; rent 17s. 6d. weekly, including rates and use of fixtures; wealthy, growing district. 80/5. Office of this Paper.

£700 SECURES a well-stocked, lock-up Pharmacy in a mining area of South Wales; turnover at least £25 weekly at 30% profit; rent low; long lease; no opposition; any investigation; Partnership entertained; suit anyone wauting an assured easy living. 77/8, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

CASH Business in best position of important city or large town; turnover not less than 25,000 per annum; advertiser, to obtain suitable business, would wait twelve menths or more for present proprietor to retire; business must bear closest scrutiny; cash available. Preliminary information to H. S. R., 275, Bury New Road, Manchester.

CHEMIST requires Premises, with living accommodation, in or within 20 miles of London; must be a healthy and good-class district. 76/40, Office of this Paper.

MESSRS BERDOE & FISH are in immediate want of Businesses, and vendors will find it to their advantage to correspond with us, we having at the present time a large number of genuine cash buyers with from £700 to £4,000 at command, and ready to take over at ence; private registers kept, and strict privacy assured. Valuation Offices: 41 Argyle Square, King's Cross, W.C.1.

PREMISES required, with living accommodation, suitable for Chemist on the East or South-East Coast. 76/400, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, good-class Business with turnover of £2,500 to £4,000, and living accommodation; Lendon area or South; eash waiting. Full particulars in confidence to Starmer, 6 Linden Gardons, Tunbridge Wells.

SALE BY AUGTION.

Re C. & L. Lyons. By Order of the Trustee.

B. NORMAN & SON

will Sell by Auction at their Sale Reems, 5 Little Britain (close to G.P.O.), E.C.,
WEDNESDAY NEXT at ONE,
CHEMISTS' & DRUGGISTS' FITTINGS & SHOWCASES, including Dispensing Counters and Screens, Druggists' Labelled Nests of Drawers, Wall Fittings and Recess Mirrors, Chemists' and Perfumers' Mirror-lined and other Wall Showcases, Counters with elope front and mirrored doors at back, all Plate-glass Counters, Silent Salesmen and Ceutre Showcases, Plate-glass Shelves, Cash Desks and Tills, Office Furniture, Safes, Type-writers, Lineleum, Chairs, etc.
On View Day Prior.
Catalogues of the Auctioneers as above. Telephone: Central 6463 (2 lines).

NOTICE.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND.
NOTICE OF EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS for the Certificate of Assistant to a Pharmaceutical Chemist and for the Certificate of Pharmaceutical Chemist under Schedule 2 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, will be held at the end of June,

Application Forms, to be obtained from the Secretary, 29 Wellington Place, Belfast, must be completed and returned to him on or before Friday, 14th May, 1926.

PREMISES TO LET.

CHEMIST.—Grand opening for a high-class Dispensing Chemist in handsome parade of new shops, busy main read position, at Gelders Green, where multiple traders are establishing themselves; huge, popular and rapidly growing residential district, where immediate success is assured; fine shop frontage, 19 ft. by depth of 52 ft.; residential flat over; contribution towards fitting front will be made by owners to ensure good style; an exceptional opportunity for an ambitious firm or private individual; to be Let on lease. Apply Sole Agents, Lestie Raymond, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green, N.W.11. (Telephone: Speedwell 1601, 5 lines.)

AGENCIES.

SOLE WHOLESALE DISTRICT DISTRIBUTORS who can pay CASH WITH ORDER wanted in Colonies, etc. Splendid Quality 2d. Head Powder, 15/- gross, less 25%. Send 4/- for sample card with offer of Minimum Monthly Quantity you can GUARANTEE IN YOUR DISTRICT (Will be advertised later.) PER MONTH.

BOX 83-764, Office of this Paper.

D UYING Agents wanted for England and the Colonies to take up a very good Liniment; well known on the Continent; liberal commission. Apply P.C.B. 11/9, Office of this

WELL-KNOWN London Importers Essential Oils, Synthetic and Arcmatic Chemicals, etc., require Agents in Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh, with connection among Perfumers, Scapmakers, Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists, Confectioners and others, on commission basis, or would entertain Representative with sound connection on salary and commission; possibly also Traveller for London ground. Write full particulars to "G.," c/o Abbotts, 32 Eastcheap, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, 40-inch Electric Drying Machine, by Shaw, for photo prints, print up to 40 inches in width and any length; also "Mayfair" Dry Mounting Press; both nearly new; what offers? Brooks', 509 New Cross Road, S.E.14.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

DARNSLEY.—Junior Assistant wanted for gcod-class Retail D and Dispensing Business; outdoor; no N.H.I; must be reliable dispenser and good counterman. Apply, giving age, experience, references, and salary required, to J. W. Moerhouse, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Barnsley.

DIRMINGHAM.—Enterprising, energetic, qualified Manager Proquired (male, aged 25-35); must be smart Counter Salesman, quick Dispenser, N.H.I. and Private, and good Stock-keeper and Window-dresser; knowledge Photography and Veterinary work an advantage; good opening and permanent. Prossers, 59 Spring Hill.

DIRMINGHAM.—Branch Manager wanted for middle-class D Light Retail business, N.H.I., Photographic, Rexall and General Family trade, about the end of May; permanency and good progressive salary to the right man. Please give full particulars, references, age, height, salary, with photo (if possible). C. Vernon Thompson, Chemist, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

PRISTOL.—Assistant (gent.) wanted for Dispensing and Photographic Business. Apply, with fullest particulars, also age, height, salary required (outdoors), to F. Moss. 183a Redland Road, Bristel.

CARDIFF.—Qualified Assistant wanted, working-class business; must be good Salesman; no Sunday duties; state height and salary and send photo, with references. Albert Hagen, Ltd., Cardiff.

CITY.—Young lady required for Toilet Counter at high-class Pharmacy; good general experience and window dresser preferred; no dispensing. 83/758, Office of this Paper.

TOLKESTONE.—Qualified Assistant; single man preferred owing to house shortage; quick and capable both at Counter and Dispensing, and knowledge of Photography. State height, age, salary, etc. Hook, 101 Dover Read.

POREST GATE—Required at once, young, energetic, and experienced Assistant, capable dispenser, good counterman and window dresser; photography. Full particulars to 33/755, Office of this Paper.

CREAT YARMOUTH.—Wanted, middle of May, good Junior W Assistant (male); outdoors; no N.H.I. or Sunday work; knowledge of Photography. State age, height, salary, and references. W. S. Poll & Son, Pharmacists, 41 Regent Road, Gt. Yarmouth.

TEDS.—Smart, unqualified, about 30, wanted at once; must be smart at Counter and experienced in all branches; permanency if suitable. Apply by letter, giving full particulars and recent references, to Galen Cottage, Roman Terrace, Street Lane, Leeds.

ITTLEHAMPTON.—Qualified Manager wanted for modern good-class business; must be of strict integrity and smart appearance, a good salesman and window dresser; living accommodation available; benus and commission on all increase offered; permanent and progressive position. Give fullest particulars to Hayball, 75 West Street, Brighton.

I ONDON.—Qualified Assistant; experienced; young and energetic; of good appearance and address; permanency; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, experience, references and salary required, enclose photo, Cofman's Pharmacy, 113 Leadenball Street, E.C.

L ONDON.—Required, qualified Manager of good ability and experience, capable of taking charge; permanency. Full particulars to 83/756, Office of this Paper.

I ONDON, E.—Immediately, Unqualified Assistant for small Retail (outdoors); no schedules, Dispensing or Sunday duty; fixed salary; commission on Proprietaries and percentage of total sales; permanency. State definitely in first letter age, experience and salary, expected to start, to 80/6, Office of this Paper.

I ONDON, N.-Young Junior Assistant required (outdoors); could start immediately; knowledge of various branches of retail trade essential. Full particulars, age, salary, height and experience to F. J. Sandberg, 22 Regent's Parade North, Finchley, N.12.

JONDON, S.W.—Manager required for Branch; good opportunity for energetic, experienced man; interest in profits. Rees, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Loughborough Junction.

MANCHESTER.—Smart Junior Assistant wanted. Apply personally, or by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Colmans, Ltd., 161 Bury New Road, Manchester.

NANTWICH (Near Crewe).—Wanted, Junior or Improver (male); Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing; no Photography; outdoors. State age, experience, references and salary required to Grice, Chemisk, Nantwich.

NORTH WALES. — Qualified Manager for small branch
Pharmacy in charming village; healthy, bracing and beautiful district; suit lady or elderly gentleman; no house attached,
but suitable apartments available. Apply to L. Rowland & Co.,
Chemists, Wrexham.

ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.—Qualified Manager required for well-established business in the main thoroughfare; Optical experience an advantage; no housing accommodation; this is a splendid opening for a smart and energetic man. 78/400, Office of this Paper.

GT. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Qualified Locum (male) wanted for about 16 weeks, commencing May 31; salary £4 a week; hours 9-5. Apply, in the first place, by letter only, to the Pharmaceutiet.

S.D. DISTRICT.—Qualified Assistant, used to high-class trade; good knowledge of Photographics essential; no sunday duty. State age, experience and salary required to 79/9, Office of this Paper.

S.W. DISTRICT.—Young unqualified Junior (male or female); willing to assist with all duties in new Phanmacy; must be capable Dispenser. State age, experience, salary and copy references, in first letter; photo it convenient (returned). 78/33, Office of this Paper.

WEST END.—An Assistant, experienced in that class of trade, and if possible speaking a foreign language; must be used to late hours; also a Part-time Man for late work. Apply, with full particulars, to 80/4, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—Assistant wanted, preferably qualified; permanency. Apply, with full particulars, Irving, Chemist, Skipton.

A.A. -SMART Qualified wanted immediately for Dispensing and Photographic business. Apply, stating experience, age, and salary required, 6 Lewisham Road, Greenwich.

A CAPABLE Assistant required for good-class country business; Dispensing, with knowledge of Photographic (D. & P.). Please give age, height, experience, reference and salary required, and state when at liberty. D. Lewis, M.P.S., The Pharmacy, Tisbury, Salisbury.

A QUALIFIED young lady required for City and North London Company Pharmacies at moderate salary. Full particulars and photograph (which will be returned) to 77/70, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Assistant wanted for West-End Pharmacy: a gentleman whose references will bear strict investigation is required, preference being given to one with previous experience in high-class Dispensing and Counter work (knowledge of Photography an advantage). Applicants to state age, Ealary required, and enclose references to P.C.B. 11/27, Office of this Paper.

A QUALIFIED Manager for small Branch, S.E. suburb; tactful and keen on Photographic sales; £5, progressive; immediate. 83/760, Office of this Paper.

A N elderly qualified man required for City and North London Company Pharmacies at moderate salary; light hours. Full particulars and photograph (which will be returned) to 77/7, Office of this Paper.

AT once; Qualified Manager for small Branch near Birmingham; light Retail, Dispensing and Photographic. Please state age, height, experience, references, salary and when disengaged. Bramleys, 87 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham. CAPABLE Assistant; qualified or unqualified; must have good Agricultural experience. Full particulars, with experience, references and salary required, to Glover & Co., Chemists, Driffield, E. Yorks.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN, qualified, married preferred, to manage branch. Replies (in strict confidence), stating age, experience and salary required, to 77/40, Office of this Paper.

ENTHUSIASTIC Junior, qualified or unqualified, for Retail, Dispensing, Photographic and Wine business; Welsh am advantage; state if any Optical experience. Particulars, age, experience, salary required, etc., to Williams, Medical Hall, Holyhead.

I MMEDIATE.—Capable, qualified Assistant; single; outdoors; Counter and Dispensing; quick cash business. State age, height, salary required, and send references, with photo if possible, to A. Middleton & Son, Pharmacists, Nottingham.

JUNIOR Photographic and Optical Assistant required; experienced Refractionist, good Salesman, able to superintend D. & P. department. Apply, with full particulars, age, experience, salary required (outdoors), when free, to Brady & Martin, Ltd., 29 Mcsley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LEWIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for a good unqualified Assistant. Apply 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

LOCUM.-Qualified gentleman for six weeks' holiday relief during July and August. 77/6, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM.—Assistant Pharmacist required from July 12 to September 4 inclusive; Hospital experience essential. Also qualified male Assistant, age 30-35, for Laboratory. Apply to E. H. Green, Chief Pharmacist, King's College Hospital, S.E.5.

MAN required with original ideas for Window Displays and capable of organising such displays on a large scale; must be up-to-date and sparkling with enthusiasm for the work; give fullest particulars in first letter. 78/4, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; North Walcs coast town; good opening for energetic man; salary and percentage of profit; immediate application essential. 78/15, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Assistant; N.H.I. cnly; Thursday and Sunday, 6-8 p.m. 89 Upper North Street, Poplar, E.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Chemist, qualified Manager; expedite, Fullest particulars, experience, salary, etc., to Lindsay's, Nethergate, Dundee. Previous applications inadvertently destroyed.

UALIFIED Manager wanted for branch business in Midlands; working class and N.H.I.; good living accommodation on premises. State age, height, salary, married or single, and when disengaged and give references, to 74/18, Office of this Paner.

QUALIFIED Assistant to manage country branch, Derbyshire; Light Retail; no Sunday duty; suit person 50; view to Partnership if desired. State age and salary to 77/3, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED gentleman required soon in country business; picturesque and healthy; easy berth and hours; no Sunday duty and half holiday free; responsibility almost nil; Photography, N.H.I., and opportunity to learn Optics; moderate salary. Full particulars to "Myopia," 77/33, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady or elderly Man, immediately, to manage small Branch, single-handed; knowledge of Photography, Full particulars, salary required, and when available to Worth, Chemist, Brixham, S. Devon.

QUALIFIED Assistant, or one Referred in examination; young man, used to N.H.I. Dispensing; good Counterman. Bowen, 37 Colborne Road, North Kensington, London.

QUALIFIED Assistant required as Cover for S.W. suburb. State full particulars and salary to "Richards," 79/15, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for Midlands. Reply, stating usual particulars, to 80/7, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED immediately qualified Dispenser with knowledge of Photographic (no D. and P.), Counter, Window-dressing, etc. State experience and salary. Clan, Ltd., Hastings.

REQUIRED, a smart, up-to-date Assistant, about 26; must be of good height, appearance and address, clever at counter, and acquainted with Photographics; permanent berth. Messrs. W. V. Wright, Ltd., 25 Broadway, Hammersmith, W.

THOMPSON & CAPPER, LTD., have vacancies for permanent and temporary Assistants at their retail branches in Lancashire and Yorkshire; applicants must have had good experience in Photographic sales. Apply, stating salary required, giving full particulars, and enclosing photograph, to Thompson & Capper, Ltd., Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Eiverpool.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted shortly for mixed business in country town; must be able to keep books. Apply, stating salary required and giving all particulars, to 78/11, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant, about 25 years old; must have good experience in Window-dressing, Photography (no D. & P.) and Counter. Please state age, height, experience and references; enclose photograph if possible; near London; permanency. 79/32, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified or unqualified Assistant as Organiser for Retail and Public Services Section (London Division); must be an energetic, keen, and convincing propagandist. Apply, by letter, enclosing copies of credentials and record in Labour Movement, to Arthur J. Gillian (General Secretary), National Drug and Chemical Union, 149 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.

WANTED, Junior Assistant (lady), unqualified, for the season; usual particulars. Clare & Hunt, Ltd., Scarborough.

WANTED immediately for branch business, unqualified Assistant capable of taking charge; must have sound knowledge of Counter work and Salesmanship. Reply, stating age, experience and salary required, enclosing photograph, to W. Bates & Co., Ltd., 50 Oxford Street, Southampton.

WANTED, at once, Locum; qualified; must be an abstainer and havo good references; lady might suit. Apply Twidale, Newgate Lane, Mansfield.

WANTED immediately for Brentwood, Essex, Junior or Improver; one just finished apprenticeship will suit. Apply, with full particulars of experience, salary expected (outdoors) and photo if possible, to T. Bellamy, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Chelmsford.

WANTED, Junior Assistant; knowledge of Photography esseutial. Write, stating age, experience, etc., to J. J. Thomas & Son, 24 Yorksbire Street, Rochdale, Lancs.

WANTED, Qualified Assistant to take charge of small country town business; comfortable position. State full particulars to c/o Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Wholesale Druggiets, Hull.

WANTED, for May 10 (or nearest date), young lady for Dispensing, Photographic and some Counter. Apply, with full particulars, to Walter Marchant, Chemist, High Town, Hereford.

WHOLESALE.

A LARGE Firm of Proprietary Article Manufacturers require a Male Assistant for their London sales effice. The position calls for a keen, conscientious worker, possessing business habits and training. It would make a special appeal to one having an aptitude for conducting correspondence; age 22-25. Applicants should send full details of career and state salary expected, to 83/763, Office of this Paper.

A LONDON firm of Wholesale and Export Druggists require a Laboratory Manager (qualified); well experienced in the manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc., and able to control staff. State experience, age, and salary required. P.C.B. 11/25, Office of this Paper.

A NUMBER of Travellers required by manufacturers marketing novel line of patented Rubber Goods with large possibilities; must have first-class connections with Wholesale and
Retail Chemists, and at present carrying non-competitive lines;
payment on commission basis. Send full details of experience,
references, etc., in confidence. "R. D.," Sales Mauager, St.
Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.

VACANCY occurs for a qualified man, member of the Pharmaceutical Society, as Superintendent and Buyer for Drug and Perfumery Department of a West-End store; a good oppertunity for an energetic and ambitious man. Write, stating full experience, diplomas, age, and salary required, to 83/753, Office of this Paper.

A PPLICATIONS are invited for the position of Manager to a firm of Manufacturing Chemists who have many special lines; the gentleman appointed must be pregressive up-to-date in manufacturing processes, capable of introducing new lines, may be invited to take a financial interest in the business, and would be assured, if successful, of a permanent and attractive position. Only applications giving fullest details (in confidence) will be entertained. 77/4, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT Representative for London district; age 25; previous travelling experieuce not essential, but must have good knowledge of trade. State age, travelling experience (if any), when disengaged. Box 204, O, Vernon & Sons, Ltd., 38 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.

EXPERIENCED Traveller wanted by progressive Manufacturing Chemists to travel London (north of Thames), City and West End; established trade; only men with proved sales ability and live connection need apply. State age, salary required, when disengaged. 79/4, Office of this Paper.

TAUDELS, LTD., require Representatives for town and country territory to carry Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, etc. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to Sales Manager, Newgate Street.

JUNIOR (male or female), for office of Wholesale Patent and Sundry House. State age. experience and salary required. P.C.B., 11/31, Office of this Paper. MIDLAND Manufacturing House requires Qualified Working Chemist at once, age 35 to 40, with knowledge of manufacturing Proprietaries on large scale; also an Assistant for wet and dry counters, age about 30, with Retail experience, and not afraid of work. State experience, age and salary; undeniable references. 83/759, Office of this Papor.

PROPRIETORS of Pharmaceutical Products of world-wide reputation require the services of an experienced Representative to call upon the Medical Profession in the London district. The position calls for intimate knowledge of Therapeutics and established introduction to the Medical Profession, particularly in the West-End of London. Applications are invited from Pharmacists and others with the requisite training and experience, and should state full particulars as to age, experience, etc., which will be accepted in confidence. Address "Phenos," 82/738, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES, calling upon Retail Chemists, Hairdressers and Departmental Stores, wanted for old-established and well-advertised Toilet article; payment on commission basis. Send full details of experience, other lines carried and references, etc. (in confidence), to 83/752, Office of this Paper.

PEPRESENTATIVES, calling on Chemists, required to carry a side line, well-advertised Proprietary, on liberal commission basis. Write, stating ground covered, Basb & Co., 121 Charterhouse Street, E.C.1.

REPRESENTATIVES required.—Good extra commission is offered to gentlemen calling on high-class Chemists in London and provinces; only those having a good connection need apply; old-established firm; only small samples to carry. Fullest particulars, in confidence, "S. H.," P.C.B. 12/3, Office of this Paper.

OAP Maker, experienced, wanted for making Toilet Soaps. Apply or write to 30 Belsize Park, Hampstead, London, N.W.

OURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Representative required for Yorkshire and Northern Counties; one used to calling upon Chemists and the Medical Profession preferred; extensive connection already open. Apply, with full particulars, to 83/754, Office of this Paper.

CURGICAL Instruments Manager wanted, with first-class experience in Instruments and Druggists' Sundries; must be thoroughly competent and able to deal with orders and large staff; good salary and prospects for one with ability and experience. 83/765, Office of this Paper.

SURGICAL Wholesalo House requires Representative; well connected throughout England; salary £3 10s., commission and expenses. Apply E. M. Walden, Ltd., 136 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1.

WELL-KNOWN firm owning valuable proprietary lines, Combs, Brushes, etc., offer liberal commission to well-established Ropresentatives in following territories: 1, Northumberland and Durham; 2, Midlands; 3, West of England; 4, South Wales. Please give full particulars in confidence. 82/727, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady Pharmacist required, to assist in Buying Costing, keeping of records, etc.; previous experience desirable, though not essential. Apply by letter, stating details of experience and salary required, to The Dubarry Perfumery Co., Ltd., Hove.

[COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.]

PHODESIA.—Qualified Assistant required; unmarried; must have had good all-round experience; passage paid out; salary, under 3 years' agreement, £30 per month first year, £32 10s. second, and £35 third. Apply, by letter only, to "L.," 14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.1.

KOBE (Japan).—Qualified Assistant required for old-established British Pharmacy; age not exceeding 25; good-class experience essential; splendid prospects capable and energetic man; four years' agreement; salary commencing £198 rising to £252; board and residence provided; passage paid. Apply, with photo and testimonials, 83/762, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RETAIL.

[HOME.]

A.A. -RELIABLE Locum hooking dates; take charge; ences: moderate remuneration. "Cbemicus," 131 Rawlinson Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

A.A.A. QUALIFIED; 30; single; total abstainer; 12 including Photographic; excellent references; Isle of Wight or within easy reach of. "Chemist," 38 King Street, Maidenbead.

A.A.—M.P.S., University Graduate, seeks position in good-Managership with view to succession, or temporary post, P.C.B. 11/33, Office of this Paper. A -QUALIFIED, 23; Locum anywhere or permanency; pre-ferably London or seaside town; 8 years' Counter, Dis-pensing, Veterinary experience. -"Chemist," 11 Bridge Street,

A. -PHARMACIST, 31, single, tall, requires position in high-office of this Paper. Particulars to 80/1,

A CAPABLE, up-to-date Dispenser and Counterman, with first-class experience, open for Locum or permanent engagement; well up and thoroughly recommended; unqualified. "C.," 131 Mount View Road, N.4.

A PPRENTICESHIP required by youth, age 17; in or near London preferred; passed Matriculation and Part I. Selby, 27 Winsham Grove, Clapham Common, London, S.W.11.

A PPRENTICE, 20, passed Part I, desires situation as Improver for five months, preferably in Dispensing and Photographic business. "W.," 44 Wood Lane, Hucknall, Notts.

Photographic business. "W," 44 Wood Lane, Hucknall, Notts.

AS Manager or Senior in good-class business; qualified; married; 42; tall and energetic; experienced Counterman, Photography; excellent references. Rome, 14 Trafalgar Road, Gt. Yarmouth.

ASSISTANT or Locum; unqualified; 20 years' thorough experience; capable, energetic, trustworthy. "Bismuth," The Pharmacy, Tisbury, Wilts.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, 21, tall, desires situation; London or suburbs; Dispensing, Private and N.H.I., Ccunter, Photographic; good references. R. D'eath, St. Elmo, Mill Lane, Chadwell Heath, Essex.

ASSISTANT; Dispensing, Counter, and Photography; good urregistered. 78/17, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, unqualified (23), tall, desires rost until Sen-

A SSISTANT, unqualified (23), tall, desires post until September; quick Dispenser, Photographics, Counter, etc.; Loudon or South Coast preferred. Roberts, 5 Llanarth Villas, Cheltenham Road, Bristol.

A SSISTANT or Manager; unqualified; smart Counter, Photography, Dispensing; 1st prize Chemist Exhibition Window-dressing; height 6 ft.; age 45. Raymond, 19 Gap Road,

A SSISTANT; unqualified; general all-round experience; single. Jones, 10 Barclay Road, Walham Green, Fulham, S.W.

A SSISTANT, Locum or permanent; disengaged; good Counterman, Dispenser; excellent references. Apply Hobbs, 50 Ridge Hill, Golders Green, N.W.

A SSISTANT, 20, Part I, experienced Dispensing, Counter, Photography, desires situation; East Coast preferred. "Tollgate," E. Tuddenham, Norfolk.

A SSISTANT, failed Part II, desires position in London; 6 years' good all-round experience; season or permanency. 80/3, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER requires temporary berth; Medical Student. Richards, 16 Stockwell Park Road, S.W.9.

EXPERIENCED Pharmacist, 30, married, scoks now or in near future sole management of first-class Pharmacy, situate South Coast or West of England; capital available, and would entertain ultimate cash purchase; fluent French and West-End experience; Locums entertained May 12 onwards. "Gentian," c/o Wright, Layman & Umney, 44 Southwark Street, S.E.1.

XPERIENCED lad, Secretary seeks part-time engagement, preferably with Doctor; free from 2 p.m.; Shortbandtyping, Book-keeping, French, German; Oxford Senior Honours; Hall Certificate. Hunt, 52 Bessborough Street, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED lady Dispenser, Hall Certificate, desires post;
Locum or permanent; Institution or Doctor preferred.
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Road, S.E.23.

GLASGOW.—Improver; energetic; reliable; well recommended by employer. "S. K.," c/o 146 West Princes Street, Glasgow.

MPROVER seeks situation in London or South Coast; age 19; 3 years' apprenticeship. "E. A. P.," 25 North Ham Road, Littlehampton.

Road, Littlehampton.

J. H. SKITT, Pharmacist, Ramsgate, strongly recommends
J. Junior Assistant wishing position in Croydon district.
Address J. Bettridge, 22 South-Eastern Road, Ramsgate.

JUNIOR, 19; passed Preliminary; just completed 3 years' apprenticeship. C. Trewavas, c/o Williams, Ph.C., Penzance.

JUNIOR Assistant, 21; passed Preliminary; just completed 3 years' apprenticeship. Apply "Chemist," 211 Bexley Road, North Heath, Brith.

JUNIOR, 21, tall, energetic, desires post in London; 5 years' good all-round experience in London and South Wales; excellent references. Jones, 35 Ashcombe Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

LADY, 24, requires post summer months, seaside; 7 years' Dispensing, Counter, Photography experience (seaside and town); capable taking sole charge; well recommended. 16 Willow Street, London, E.1.

LADY Dispenser (Hall Certificate) requires post with Doctor; 12 years' experience; excellent references; Willesden, Acton or Ealing districts preferred; whole, part-time, or Locum. 61/6, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant desires change; thorough knowledge of Photographic and Toilets; 7 years' experience; age 22 years.
77/16, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, M.P.S.; 8 years' good all-round experience; trustworthy and reliable Dispenser. "Minor," 25 Wellington Square, Hastings.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) requires Locum anywhere next few weeks; Hospital or Doctor; excellent experience. 65 May. fair Avenue, Ilford, Essex.

LADY, tall, 19; 4 years' experience, Counter and Stock; no Dispensing; W. or S.W. district. Page, 24 East Hill, Wandsworth.

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LADY Assistant (Hall) requires first position; no previous business experience, but willing to do anything or go anywhere; salary required £2 2s. Write 79/38, Office of this Paper.

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IVERPOOL.—Locum; Qualified and experienced; booking from May 1. Lloyd, 15 Adelaide Road, Seaforth.

OCUM, experienced, booking dates; entire charge; knowledge Photography; vacant Whitsuntide; moderate terms. "Pharmacist," c/o Evans Lescher Webb Ltd., Chemists, Liverpool.

Liverpool.

OCUM or permanency; experienced in Dispensing, Counter, Prescribing, Stock, Photography; abstainer, trustworthy, reliable. Harris, 6 Trigon Road, S.W.s.

OCUM (40); unqualified; 28 years' all-round experience; highly recommended; Leeds or Bradford district. A. Wilson, 6 Highfield Street, Bramley, Near Leeds.

OCUM; Qualified, West-end, suburban, provincial experience; abstainer, reliable; disengaged until June 7. Weavers, Short Wyre Street, Colchester.

OCUM or permanency: disengaged: Minor qualification:

abstainer, reliable; disengaged until June 7. Weavers, Short Wyre Street, Colchester.

LOCUM or permanency; disengaged; Minor qualification; experienced. "Chemist," 8 Princess Road, W.13.

LOCUM or permanency; qualified; 26; London experience. Apply 79/26, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Qualified, reliable, sound experience, holding good position, desires post, South-East or South Coast. Apply "Optimus," 78/12, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (or Senior, qualified), age 33, desires position high-class Pharmacy; 16 years' excellent experience, provinces, Lendon, West and suburbs; all branches; Display Expert (B.A.D.M. Diploma), up to eight windows, Salesmanship, Photography (capable organiser D. and P. department); preference London, suburbs or seaside. "Pharmacist," 25 Northanger Road, Streatham, S.W.16. Tel.: 1131 Streatham.

MANAGER; qualified; 32; married; 15 years' experience, Counter work, Dispensing, Window-dressing, Photographic; excellent references. Apply 79/1, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL Book-keeping or Dispensing or Panel Dispensing; part-time or Locum; excellent references. 79/14, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME situation desired by Student, age 24 years, gentlemanly, of good address, experienced in all branches; London or suburbs. "C.," 33 Fitzwilliam Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

PHARMACIST, thoroughly experienced, 38, requires Managership; live business with scope; would manage small business with view to succession. H. Wynter, 6 Homesdale Road, Bromley, Kent.

PHARMACIST, 37, as Locum, from May 8; London only; or as Branch Manager; Photographer. "Pharmacist," 4 St. Andrew's Mansions, Lower Clapton Road, E.5.

UALIFIED (28), tall, good references, experienced Seaside Photography, Optics, desires permanency; South Coast preferred. 77/35, Office of this Paper.

UALIFIED lady; Locum or permanent; disengaged after May 1. 80/23, Office of this Paper.

SEASON seaside, South Coast; finishing London engagement, 4 years; change proprietor; excellent references; unqualified; good all-round experience, specially Photography, Windowdressing, Counter. "B.", 53 Oakwood Road, Golders Green, N.W.11.

PRUSTWORTHY Assistant, 27, secks position in London;

N.W.11.

TRUSTWORTHY Assistant, 27, seeks position in London; gentlemanly appearance; active; good Dispensing and Counter experience; referred subject in Part I; disengaged; well recommended. "A. R.," 11 Minden Road, Lowestoft.

UNQUALIFIED, 26; 9 years' experience, Counter, Dispensing, Photography; excellent references; disengaged; salary £3 3s. Bullock, 41 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth.

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IRELAND.—Experienced, capable English Representative, calling on Chemists with Proprietary line, desires change; salary, commission, expenses; age 37; height 6 ft. 1 in.; undeniable references. "A.," "Downderry," Guilford Road, Sandymount, Dublin.

A CONSCIENTIOUS, hard-working Representative requires change of position; has more than trebled his returns within past five years, representing Proprietary House for six Northern Counties; excellent references. 79/59, Office of this Paper.

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manency desired. 80/14, Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG man, now in charge of Buying and Distribution of Drugs and Sundries for Retail Branches, desires similar position; all-round knowledge of the Drug trade; excellent references. P.C.B. 11/39, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant; practical man, over 30 years' experience in the Manufacturing of Galenicals, Pills, Toilet requisites, and up-to-date Specialities, and packing of same, etc.; undeniable references; requires situation as such Apply "Vita," Croft Cottage, Haigh, near Barnsley.

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Target Research Clerk seeks position, Wholesale Packed Goods; can control and re-organise; alert; industrious; excellent reference ability, integrity. "Chemical," 17 Ladybay Road, Bridgford, Nottingham.

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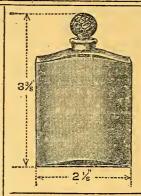
REPRESENTATIVE, Midlands and Wales, good connection Tablets, Pills, Lozenges, etc., desires change or two good Agencies. 80/11, Office of this Paper.

ALES Manager, qualified, nearly 20 years with world-famous houses, languages, advertising, modern labour-saving organisation and administration, offers exceptional experience of successful methods to progressive firm planning home or export expansion. Write P.C.B. 10/33, Office of this Paper.

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CHEMIST knows of a good opening for a young Doctor in a first-class residential country district within 35 miles of London; a house available; cheap rental. For conditions rental matter and the conditions rental conditions rental conditions rental matter and the conditions rental con London; Mowbray.

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